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Meat Violators Cited; U. S. Exports Aid Spain; Rent Battle Continues

The World's Day—February 26, 1943

Washington: 420 Meat Regulation Violations

Meat regulation violations have resulted in prosecution during the last three weeks of 420 persons and firms, it is disclosed by Price Administrator Prentiss Brown.

Restaurants are forbidden to open cans of meat or fish during the temporary sales ban on those items.

Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, in a letter to Arthur T. Robb, Editor of the newspaper trade magazine, Editor and Publisher, paid tribute to the American press for its "invaluable assistance" in explaining canned goods rationing.

Relaxing rationing rules on new automobiles, OPA announced that after March 6 persons in gainful occupations or on war work whose old cars are no longer serviceable may buy: 1. A 1942 convertible of any price. 2. Any 1942 model costing more than $1,500. 3. A new car of any model and price. Holders of C Card gasoline rations in the same work groups may buy 1942 cars costing less than $1,500.

Former Senator Harry H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming has been confirmed by the Senate, 46 to 20, as a member of the National (Railway) Mediation Board against stiff Republican opposition. William M. Leiserson of Ohio was confirmed for the board without discussion.

The Senate Finance Committee unanimously approved a resolution by Chairman George (D), of Georgia, to establish a special Senate Committee to investigate and recommend postwar economic policies and planning.

In Europe: U. S. Exports Aid Spanish Economy

Exports of oil, cotton, and food from the United States to Spain have made possible the running of busses in Madrid, an increase of trucks on the highway, and aided in general restoration of Spanish economy. [Page 7.]

Belgian resistance to the Nazi rule has rung out again in pistol shots which killed Dr. Wolfgang Flad, described by the Belgian News Agency as one of the directors of German administration in Belgium.

Political prisoners, totalling 1,300, have been released in North Africa, according to a broadcast heard over the Algiers Radio.

Compulsory labor service in France will force French students to two years of labor, says the British Radio, adding that in Holland the Germans plan to transfer 300,000 Dutch women to work in Germany.

French patriots killed 13 Germans in an attack on a motorized column near Lyons and 11 officers by a bomb tossed into a crowded Paris restaurant where the Germans were dining, the Moscow Radio said.

Germans have executed 11 persons at Lille for sabotage, six in Belgium for distributing copies of a secret newspaper, 22 Greeks and 25 Poles in a new wave of executions in occupied Europe, the British Radio reports.

New England: Battle for Rent Jump Continues

Property owners of Greater Boston carry their fight for a 5 to 10 per cent increase in local rents to Washington, charging the OPA with class discrimination and a dictatorial rather than co-operative attitude with landlords. [Page 5.]

Red Cross rally in Symphony Hall tonight will be addressed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Governor Saltonstall, and Mayor Tobin of Boston. Ruth Hussey and Ralph Bellamy of the screen will make personal appearances. Drive opens officially Monday. [Page 5.]

Robins were heralding the approach of spring in Hubbardston, grasshoppers were grasshopping in Portsmouth, N. H.; but instead of cooperating, the Weather Bureau forecast snow for tonight.

Temporary emergency order restricting deliveries of No. 2 fuel oil for furnaces was lifted today for the Boston area, as a result of an earlier situation arising out of recent warm weather. [Page 2.]

National: Dewey Unwilling to Run for President

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York will not become a candidate for any other nomination during his term that expires in 1946, his secretary stated in a letter to Republicans who had offered to back him for the Presidency in 1944.

Iowa's Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper called a conference of 12 Corn Belt State Governors in Des Moines March 15 to discuss manpower, machinery and other agriculture production problems.

India: Political Leader to Interview Gandhi

Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, who is seeking to unite divergent Indian political factions, arrived in Poona to interview Mohandas K. Gandhi, whose condition was reported unchanged on the seventeenth day of his 21-day fast. [First Page, Second Section.]

Canada: Government Plans Social Insurance

Mackenzie King Government plans "Beveridge Plan" for presentation to Canadian voters at next general election, probably in 1944. [Page 7.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 7.

Americans Came Just in Time

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—How the American landing in French Morocco last November interrupted his court-martial and probably saved him from execution is related by Gen. Emile Bethouart.

The French officer, here to obtain equipment for French forces co-operating with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa, said in an interview yesterday that he was imprisoned for ordering his division at the shore north of Casablanca to welcome the Americans as allies.

He said his order was reversed, that technically he was guilty of treason and was in a technical state of rebellion against the Vichy Government.

His trial was punctuated by the sound of battle, he recalled, as the Americans stormed their way inland—if they had come in sufficient force to take North Africa, the court-martial would be a formality; if they were thrown back, execution by a firing squad would have been expedient.

The Frenchman said that on Nov. 4 he was told convoys were on the way, and three days later he received a note saying the Americans would land on his sector the next morning.

"I had 10 hours to decide what to do," General Bethouart declared. "I placed my division along the shore from the border of Spanish Morocco southward about 15 miles and told them not to resist. Then I went to Rabat to wait for the Americans, to escort them to General Noguès (Charles Noguès, Governor General of Morocco) who had his headquarters there."

General Bethouart said the Americans were delayed and Governor General Noguès reversed his command.

He and his Chief of Staff were stripped of arms and rank "and I even had to give up my watch."

On the second day of the court-martial the armistice was signed, and the proceedings were suspended.

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Weather Predictions

Light Snow

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Regulations

Dimout begins Friday at 6:59 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:55 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 7:00 p. m.; ends Sunday at 6:53 a. m.

Building Law Enforcement Is Held Vital

Tech expert says Boston needs sweeping reforms in government to clear up the situation.

Sweeping reorganization of Boston's city government to wipe out and keep out building conditions that are equally bad and in some instances worse than those resulting in the Cocoanut Grove holocaust was advocated today by Dean Walter R. MacCornack, of the School of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dean MacCornack told a conference of the Boston League of Women Voters that what the city needs to prevent further disasters of the Grove type is not more laws but "better enforcement of the laws we have by men qualified for the posts of public safety."

He was supported in his insistence upon consolidation and reorganization of government by Henry L. Shattuck, member of the House of Representatives, and Elias Shamon, speaking for the Boston Finance Commission.

Grove the Springboard

All three speakers described Cocoanut Grove as the springboard for a lot being done in Boston that should have been done years ago. It focused public attention, they said, upon overlapping of government services, inefficiencies and conflicts between departmental authorities that such agencies as the Finance Commission have been talking about for 10 years.

Most pointed in his remarks concerning the present setup of government in Boston, Dean MacCornack threw all his emphasis upon improved enforcement of the laws. This can be attained only, he said, by complete reorganization and consolidation of city departments in such a way as to centralize authority. Politics get into play, he explained, through complicated services whereby responsibility is spread out over a wide range of departmental heads.

The new building code upon which the Mayor and Governor are working, he said, is only one of the basic steps towards sound government. More important to him was the issue of enforcement requiring highly competent and trained government employees.

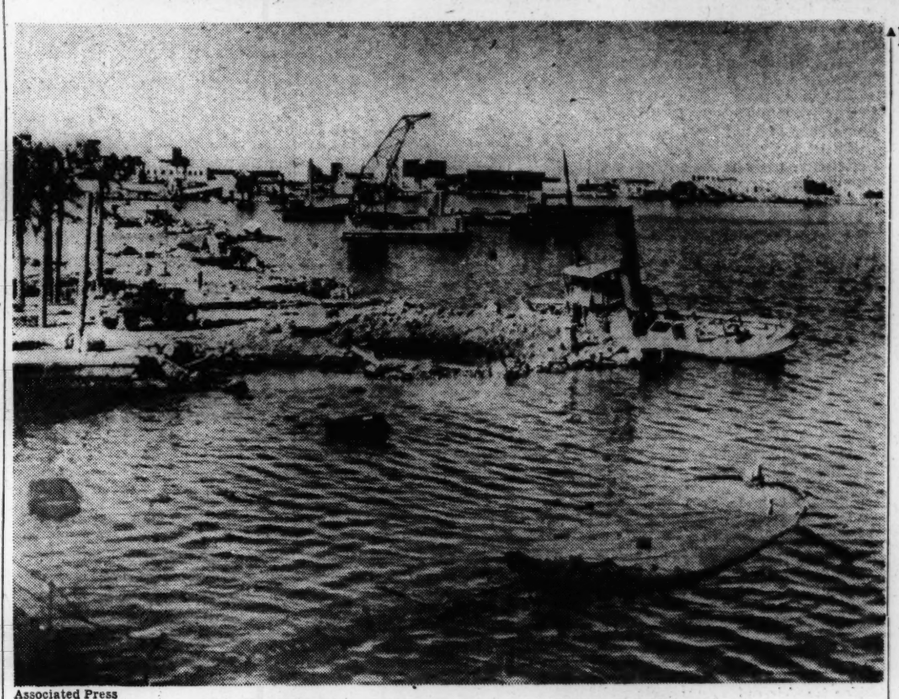
Plan Advocated

The setup advocated by the Dean fell under three distinct headings as follows:

1. Preparation of a basic building code which might be adopted in principle by all cities and towns covering only the requirements for safety and health, permitting minor regulations to be

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

U. S. Asks Action Now on Postwar Plan; Allies Clear Kasserine Pass of Nazis; German Cities Bombed by Americans



Associated Press

Tripoli Water Front After Allied Visit

Port facilities constitute a major problem in North Africa and the above picture shows results in the harbor of Tripoli from Allied bombing of the Libyan Capital. A wrecked tug lies beside a bomb crater close to the water. In foreground is a submerged barge. This is an official British picture.

Rommel's forces retreat toward Gafsa under rain of bombs from Spaatz's planes.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Kasserine Pass and its surrounding hills in Central Tunisia have been cleared of Marshal Rommel's men by reinforced American and British troops. The bold stroke that had taken the Germans more than 60 miles through a pass weakly held by the Americans seemed to be at an end, resulting in heavy losses to the Germans—thanks largely to the terrific rain of bombs dropped on them from General Spaatz's combined air forces.

The Germans were retreating toward Gafsa, an important railway and highway point 50 miles south of their previous position. Farther to the west, in the hills around Sbiba, another German section had withdrawn from 10 to 15 miles toward another railway point at Sbeitla.

Judging from the limited number of troops used by Marshal Rommel, it would now appear that his main purpose was to disorganize General Eisenhower's plans for the conquest of Tunisia and to delay the Allied plans for a subsequent invasion of Europe. However, the British Eighth Army was reported to have negotiated the outer defenses at Mareth. Should it be able to push on to the port of Gabès, while Americans and Britons in Central Tunisia keep Marshal Rommel on the run, the German leader's position would quickly become precarious.

Meanwhile, despite the great concentration of Allied air strength in Tunisia there was no weakening in the heavy air attacks in Western Europe. Today a large-scale American raid over Northwest Germany, accompanied by newspaper correspondents, was announced. Last night the RAF swooped down on Nuremberg, home of the diesel engines that power the U-boats, of airplane engines, armored vehicles and other war equipment, and railway

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Address of Welles at Toronto puts stress on freedom from want by jobs for all.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 26—Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, disclosed here today that the American Government is proposing the immediate formation of what in effect would be a United Nations postwar economic council.

Joint action by all the Allies will be sought, he said, in an effort to promote full employment after the war.

Washington will initiate discussions at once with all the other United Nations to implement the "freedom from want" objective of the Atlantic Charter, he declared.

Discussions will range the entire gamut of problems concerned with this critical member of the four freedoms, including jobs for returned soldiers, expansion of world production, reduction of tariffs, and elimination of other discriminatory treatment in international commerce.

Start Now Overdue

"My Government believes that the initiation of such studies is already overdue," Undersecretary Welles said, taking the occasion of an address delivered at the University of Toronto, from which he received an honorary degree today, to make an official declaration of policy.

"I am glad to say that my Government intends at once to undertake discussions with other members of the United Nations as to the most practical and effective methods through which these vitally necessary conferences and consultations between us all can be held."

The United States, Mr. Welles said, will propose that machinery be set up for the purpose of assembling and studying all pertinent facts with the view of harmonizing divergent national policies and finding "common denominators" which will enable the United Nations to make steady advance in routing the specter of want from the world.

Economic Objectives

Mr. Welles said initiation of intensive discussions would represent a natural implementation of the economic pledges contained in the Atlantic Charter. He recalled that many of the United Nations, through Article VII of their lend-lease agreements with the United States, already had joined in declarations of postwar economic objectives similar to those of the Atlantic Charter.

Stressing the need for immediate action to harmonize divergent views among the United Nations on economic questions, Undersecretary Welles declared:

"Failing to begin such organized study and discussion now, there is danger that divergent views and policies may become crystallized, to the detriment of the common war effort, and to the detriment of the efforts to bring about a peace that will be more than a brief and uneasy interlude before another even more horrible and more destructive war devastates and depopulates the world . . . If we do not make a start now, there is danger that we shall be brought together to make the peace with as many plans as there are Governments."

Face Mutual Problems

The Undersecretary of State recalled to his Canadian audience that the United States and Canada, in an exchange of notes last November, agreed to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between themselves and simultaneously to seek the cooperation of other nations in bettering world-wide economic relations.

"When the war ends similar problems will face us both," he said. "We shall both confront the task of demobilization, and we shall both endeavor to make sure that the young men—and the young women—who are discharged from military service have a real chance to find useful and productive employment.

"Both of us prefer a system of free enterprise, and we shall both desire to lighten Government controls as rapidly as the phenomenon of scarcity vanishes and conditions permit free enterprise to play its proper role. Both of us will find our industries still working largely with war orders, and the problems of conversion will be urgent.

Currency Arrangements

"Both of us will want to make our contribution to the relief and reconstruction of the devastated countries, and we shall want to make that contribution in the way which will help the peoples of those regions to get back to health and strength and to self-reliance as rapidly as possible.

"We shall both be interested in possible international arrangements about gold and currencies and in-

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Airmen, Army, and Output Of U. S. to Top Goals

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—The whole war effort of the United States is being significantly increased beyond previous official disclosure.

There will at the end of this year be a greater air force, a larger army in being, more American troops overseas and a higher rate of war production than prior estimates revealed.

Maj. Gen. I. H. Edwards, Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, are the authority for the statement that all of these goals are being achieved and will be fully realized.

General Edwards has revealed in secret testimony given to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee and now made public, that the Army is building an air force equal to the entire aerial strength of all the Axis nations combined and that it will reach this peak by December, 1943.

He disclosed that America will have a total overseas force of 4,750,000 men by the close of 1944 and that the Army's strength overseas at the end of this year will be 2,700,000, an upward revision of an earlier official estimate of 2,500,000.

Civilian Economy Sound

It is Mr. Nelson's judgment, expressed both to Congress and to a special press conference yesterday afternoon, that American industry can equip and supply a total armed force of approximately 11,000,000—the controversial figure of the size of the Army for next year—and can do it without perilous reductions in the civilian economy. He held that the civilian economy would not even be brought to "bedrock" level.

Mr. Nelson met correspondents with his new Vice-Chairman by his side, Charles E. Wilson, and informed them that the program of "production planning" which the WPB is now working out will provide 20 per cent greater output than would otherwise be forthcoming.

General Edwards for his part told Congress in testimony which he subsequently checked and edited before its release that an Army air force of 900 squadrons, embracing a personnel of 2,450,000 men, is projected for this year, giving the United States air strength equal to all the air forces of the Axis nations, including

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Rommel Uses British Caution To Advantage

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Military Secretary to the British Secretary of State for War Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—The situation in Tunisia turns on General Field Marshal Rommel's appreciation of the fact that the key to Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's fast successes has been his refusal to be hurried into any large-scale attack. General Montgomery has waited until he has secured superiority in the air over the scene of the coming battle.

This method undoubtedly saves time in the end; but it gives the enemy a little extra time at the beginning. Marshal Rommel has, therefore, devoted this breathing-space to an attack on the southern portion of the line, which was thinly held by the First Army. The latter is now feeling its way forward toward the Mareth defenses.

I am quite convinced it was never Marshal Rommel's intention to get his forces tied up in the Tunisian hills. Already he is going back. His operation reminds me strongly of those brilliant ac-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Consumers 'Men in Middle' Of Washington Pull and Haul

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Consumers are going to pay more for food: that seems to be the immediately outstanding fact in the latest developments of the pull and haul between Congress and the Executive, round which everything else on the so-called "domestic front" is subordinate in the Capital today.

The fact that consumers are going to pay more for food represents a victory for Congress over the Administration in the 78-to-2 vote for the Bankhead measure yesterday forcing higher ceilings on prices of many farm products. The overwhelming nature of the vote, in which the only two standouts were the Rhode Island Senators, indicates that, under pressure, the Administration has abandoned its front-line attempt to hold farm and food prices at current levels, announced as its object by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, in his anti-inflationary speech Feb. 9.

In the same field, the Administration almost certainly is going to entertain another defeat shortly. Mr. Byrnes in the same speech announced the use of incentive payments to farmers to "enable us to increase production without increasing prices" and as a means of combating inflation. There is almost no question here now that this proposal will be thrown out of the window by the Farm Bloc if the Administration does not first yield to pressure and drop the matter on its own volition.

Other Defeats

The Administration has suffered defeats practically all down the line here this week. The House is just on the point of throwing out the Presidential Executive order putting a ceiling of $25,000 net on salaries during the war—or $67,200 gross—following a sharply critical report by the Ways and Means Committee.

In its eagerness to eliminate Executive dictation, the House soon will debate the Disney proposal restoring milder taxes on big incomes, under which it again would be possible to have a million-dollar income in wartime. Mr. Disney is adding his proposal as a rider to the bill to increase the statutory debt limit. Because of Congressional resentment over the President's salary limitation order, it is believed the Disney rider will go through, though some political discomfort is being shown to the measure since it has been dubbed the "relief to millionaires" bill.

The Disney bill, however, would not permit a million-dollar or other large income to go higher than what it was on "Pearl Harbor Day," Dec. 7, 1941, for patriotic

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Government May Be Brought Directly Into Labor Rifts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Evidently spurred to action by recent work stoppages in prime war plants, including the Boeing Aircraft factory at Seattle, two Texas Democrats sought today to bring the Government more directly into labor disputes.

Senator Tom Connally said he would introduce a bill Monday authorizing the Government to take over and operate any war plant where production was interrupted by "a strike or other labor disturbance or any other cause."

Representative Wright Patman at the same time filed a petition to discharge the House Judiciary Committee from further consideration of legislation to prohibit work stoppages in war industry. The move to force a House vote on the bill, which Mr. Patman introduced Jan. 6, requires the signatures of 218 members.

Mr. Patman's proposal would make it unlawful for "two or more persons to conspire together for the purpose of preventing, stopping, hindering, delaying or interrupting any work or service necessary to the national defense program" or essential to the "normal operation of the Government."

While it makes no mention of strikes, its prohibitions would apply to organized stoppages.

The legislation would authorize proper Federal agencies to enforce changes in wages, hours or working conditions whenever they found them "unfair or inequitable."

Maximum punishment for violation would be five years imprisonment and a $5,000 fine.

Senator Connally's measure was identical to one he introduced in December, 1941.

"Wherever the bill's policies have been applied they have been effective in settling strikes and labor disturbances," he said in a statement.

"The threat of strikes in national defense plants and the threat that the coal mines may be tied up by a strike in April renders it imperative that the Government assert its authority to see that there is continued production in national defense plants and in the mines."

Other Developments on Labor Front: Page 3.

Japanese Ships Refuse Dare To Do Battle With U. S. Fleet

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the American naval forces in the Southern Pacific

ABOARD A WARSHIP IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, Delayed.—The Pacific Fleet at the time of writing is challenging the Japanese Fleet to come out of its bases at Rabaul and Truk.

It is not a case of entering enemy-controlled waters and showing itself to the still powerful Japanese surface forces, for the United States naval forces in the Pacific are still not strong enough to challenge the entire Japanese Fleet to a duel, or even to risk conclusions with the Japanese land-based planes, which at present are concentrating around new airfields at Munda Bay and on Kolombangara in the New Georgia islands.

The United States force, however, is capable of matching anything the Japanese can afford to bring into the waters around Guadalcanal, or to the south of the Solomons group. It is powerful enough to dash into the Solomon waters to intercept any Japanese attempts to make fresh landings on Guadalcanal. Thus for the moment naval war in the Southern Pacific consists in patrolling the waters within striking distance of the Solomons and lying in wait for any Japanese force that might sally forth from the Shortland Islands, or from the bases at Buin on Bougainville, or from Rabaul.

Japanese Stay Put

Such was the mission of a powerful task force of warships that has recently completed a "dry run." A "dry run" may be described as an ordinary patrol cruise in which a lot might have happened, but didn't. It is a common occurrence at this juncture of the Southern Pacific war, in which both fleets are cautiously feeling the other out, while seeking to catch the other at a disadvantage. It is not unlike typical British fleet runs of a few months back in which heavy capital ships would parade periodically from Gibraltar to Suez challenging the harbor-bound Italian Fleet to come out and fight.

No indication was given as to what the mission of the task force was, but rumors emanating from the "Scuttlebutt," or drinking fountain aboard ship, had it that a Japapese force had left Rabaul headed south. Whether this was true, or whether it was merely expected that such a move might have been afoot remains uncertain. But if it were so the Japanese would certainly have run into a hot reception.

Wears Battle Scars

This particular task force was a veteran of many battles. Typical was the craft on which this correspondent sailed. Its funnel still bore gashes where it had been hit by Japanese shrapnel in the battle around the Russell Islands, Oct. 11, and later in the Solomons embroilment of Nov. 13. Its main batteries showed fresh paint replacing that that had been burnt off during the two bombardments of Japanese installations in New Georgia a week or two previously.

Yet despite this record of continuous service and the volume of enemy fire sustained, it is still capable of the same degree of fire power and speed. The crew has

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

100-Gallon Fuel Oil Limit In Deliveries Is Removed

The recent warm spell in New England resulted today in lifting, in the Boston area, the regional emergency order on furnace oil. Beginning today suppliers are permitted to deliver more than the 100-gallon limit of fuel oil to which they have been restricted for nearly a month. Kenneth B. Backman, New England head of the Office of Price Administration, said. "A slight improvement in the stock situation of domestic fuel oil made this amendment possible." He cautioned dealers and consumers not to go overboard, however, in taking advantage of the change. "An unusually large demand might easily cause the necessity of another emergency order on this grade of oil," he warned.

Deliveries of kerosene and heavy residual oils are not removed from emergency status by this order, it is pointed out. Deliveries of those grades are still strictly limited.

Officials in Boston and in Washington were today looking toward the future and the possibility of avoiding another severe fuel shortage in New England next winter. A special committee of scientific experts reported to the Massachusetts Legislature that coal mining in the State was impracticable and that the best hope lay in increasing transportation and storage facilities for both oil and coal. No fuel, they pointed out, can be stored as cheaply as coal.

Bill for New Jersey Canal

Senator David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts, introduced a bill into the Senate yesterday to authorize a canal across New Jersey from Bordentown on the Delaware River to Sayreville on the Raritan. It will cost about $187,000,000 but is thought to offer better transportation than is now available for fuel oil into New England. A similar bill was brought before the House on Feb. 17 by Majority Leader John W. McCormack, (D) of Massachusetts.

Meanwhile Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes told a press conference yesterday that he was considering whether it would not be better to build a midwest-to-east leg of the pipe line out of the Texas oil fields first before beginning construction of a line from Texas to Seymour, Ind., which would parallel the one already in operation between Longview, Texas, and Norris City, Ill. He conferred privately today with oil industry men on the question. A number of midwestern Senators have protested that the next construction should be expended on a line from Midwest to the East because a Texas-Midwest line hurts the midwestern oil industry.

Pipe Lines Are Helping

Mr. Ickes said his decision would take into consideration the amount of materials and equipment the respective legs would require and the net gain in oil either would provide for the eastern seaboard.

The eastern oil shortage has "eased a bit," largely due to completion of the Longview-Norris City leg of the 24-inch pipe line, Mr. Ickes said, but added that prospects for relaxing the pleasure driving ban and other restrictions remain "not good."

"We will end the home heating season with greatly depleted fuel oil stocks that must be built up in some way this coming summer," he explained.

"Until we build heating oil stocks to where we can keep the people at least as warm as this winter, we won't even consider relaxing restrictions on nonessential use."

The Petroleum Administrator said the trans-Florida pipe line would begin moving oil products in a few days, pumping gasoline as a starter, and that eventually it would move 30,000 barrels eastward daily.

Need of Rigid Basic Training In Army Urged

War Activities in New England

Returning from a 40,000-mile inspection tour of anti-aircraft troops in action in North Africa, China, and India, Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Fuller, Jr., today told "ack-ack" troops under training at Camp Edwards that soldiers under fire impressed upon him the need for more rigid basic training.

Formerly inspector of training at the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center at the Camp, Colonel Fuller related remarks of soldiers at the fighting fronts saying they wished their training in the United States had been tougher so that they could better stand up under the difficult job they have to do.

"If only the men in training here," he said, "could be made to realize what their present training means to them I'm sure they would give every waking hour to serious study of their individual jobs, so that when their units go into action, teamwork will be their aim and object. That," he emphasized, "is the great essential thing that men now in training have to learn."

It is not unusual for an anti-aircraft battery to be in an alert position for months without relief, with drenching rains covering them five and six days at a stretch, he reported.

Pre-Fledglings

Bound for initial training at Nashville, Tenn., 209 Army Aviation Cadets from the Boston area are to leave the North Station tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, with an intermediate stop at Fort Devens, announced the First Service Command today.

All had enlisted prior to the Presidential order suspending enlistments, it was pointed out. After some eight months of training, they will join the Air Forces as pilots, bombardiers, or navigators.

Fore River Praise

For turning out war vessels well in advance of contract date, the Fore River plant of Bethlehem Steel Company has received commendation from Under Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, who praised the establishment of a record "to be proud of, which could not have been accomplished except for the whole-hearted interest and the hard work of both employees and management."

To Paint War

Two New England soldier-artists have been selected to join a group being formed to put on canvas the record of war in combat zones, announced Camp Edwards today.

Members of the 663 Topographical Engineers, Corp. Maurice LaReau of Pawtucket, R. I., and Pfc. Constantine Arvanites of Malden will embark upon the new assignment soon, under joint sponsorship of the War Archives Department and the armed service.

Draft Chinese?

Chi Chung Tung, 33-year-old Chinese studying in the United States, yesterday was held in $2,500 bail pending trial for draft evasion, after telling Judge George C. Sweeney of United States District Court that "I would be deferred from military service in China and, since we are allied nations, the same consideration should be given here."

The defendant, who had declined services of an attorney, was told by the Judge that the draft law affects all male residents, whether citizens or aliens.

They Help Arrange Relief Dinner

Three Members of Greek Society Committee

Mrs. Peter Contas — Mrs. George Poulos — Mrs. Charles Maliotis

Greek Women Sponsor Aid To United Nations Relief

The United Nations Relief Fund will benefit from a dinner Sunday evening sponsored by the Greek Ladies Philoptohos Society of Boston, in the Greek Cathedral, Parker and Ruggles Streets. Henry B. Cabot, Chairman of the Fund, will be the principal speaker, and Thomas A. Pappas will be toastmaster.

Tickets are available from headquarters of the Greek War Relief Association, 12 State Street, it was announced today.

In charge of arrangements is the following committee: the Rev. James Coucouzes, Chairman; Mrs. George Poulos, Mrs. Thomas A. Pappas, Mrs. John Spartalis, Mrs. Charles Maliotis, Mrs. Constantine Thanos, Mrs. John D. Cocoris, Mrs. William Mavraides, Mrs. Peter Contas, Mrs. Chris Sattan, Mrs. Alex Barker, Mrs. James Condos, Mrs. Nicholas Coulolias, Mrs. George Chakalis, Mrs. E. Coulouris, Mrs. Costas Skarlatou.

Invited guests include Bishop Athenagoras Kavadas of Boston, and the Greek Consul in Boston, Alexis Liatis, also Trustees of the United Nations Relief Fund and the heads of the various relief agencies participating in the United Nations Relief Fund: Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Mrs. J. Philip Lane of American Friends of Czechoslovakia; Merrill Griswold, Robert W. Mortimore, Mrs. John E. Kennedy, Mrs. William Endicott of the British War Relief Society; Mrs. W. D. Sohier and Mrs. Andre Morize of Fighting French Relief Committee; Roy Young, Erling Auerdahl and Mrs. Olaf D. Amundsen of Norwegian Relief; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Nurczynski of Polish Relief Committee of Boston; Bentley Warren, Jr., of Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief; Dr. J. A. C. Fagginger Auer, Mrs. J. van der Groen and Mrs. J. Ae. van Panhuys of Queen Wilhelmina Fund; Dr. Hugh Cabot, Mrs. George Faxon and Mrs. Alice Mills of Russian War Relief; Allan Forbes, Mrs. Richard Hobart and Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt of United China Relief; Mrs. Christina Sedgwick Marquand, Mme. Slavko Grouitch and Morton Prince of United Yugoslav Relief Fund; and Philip Allen, Mrs. Irving C. Wright and Phillips Ketchum of the United Nations Relief Fund Trustees.

Important Dates For Consumers

Feb. 28—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of B and C supplementary gasoline coupons for fleet cars.

March 1—Rationing begins for canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, canned soups, canned baby foods.

March 14 — Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 23.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Report for Memorial On Ruml Plan Is Ready

State House Roundup

A favorable report on a proposal to memorialize Congress to adopt the Ruml pay-as-you-go tax plan will be made Monday by the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, it was announced today by Senator Richard S. Bowers (R), of Brookline, Chairman of the Joint Committee.

The Committee, it is understood, unanimously voted to report favorably after hearing Beardsley Ruml, author of the plan, at a meeting last week. The New York banker and department store executive made a very favorable impression on the Legislators, who leaned toward his plan even before he came to the State House to explain it to them in person.

The Committee will also report favorably a proposal to send a referendum to the voters at the next election on the question of discarding biennial sessions in favor of a return to annual sessions of the State Legislature.

Also to be reported favorably by the Committee will be a proposal to clarify referendum questions on the State ballots by substituting a "yes" or "no" box and a simply worded explanation of the question for the present referendum.

Will Tracks Operate?

A transportation survey just completed by the Department of Public Utilities at the request of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to determine facilities for transporting the public to various horse and dog tracks in Massachusetts indicates that Suffolk Downs in East Boston and Wonderland Park at Revere will probably be able to operate this summer.

William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, recently called upon all Governors of states where race tracks operate to prevent the opening of all suburban tracks until the end of the war or until the rubber crisis is solved.

"The only tracks that should operate are those in the immediate vicinity of metropolitan centers with public transportation facilities fully capable of carrying all patrons to and from the tracks," Mr. Jeffers wrote in a letter to Governor Saltonstall.

The Boston Elevated Railway has indicated its ability to handle 20,000 passengers daily to the Wonderland and Suffolk tracks.

It appears doubtful if the Raynham dog track can operate successfully since existing bus lines serving the track can accommodate only a few hundred additional passengers. Owners of the Taunton dog track in Dighton are not expected to seek a racing permit this year.

The D. P. U. report indicated that the Marshfield and Brockton Fairs where horse racing is conducted would probably have adequate transportation, but expressed doubt about prospects of the Barrington Fair.

Early Closing Blocked

The House yesterday voted to reconsider its vote of the previous day accepting an adverse report on a proposal to establish an 11 p. m. closing hour for places serving liquor.

Representative Edmond J. Donlan (D) of Boston, sponsor of the bill, moved an amendment which would change the closing hour to midnight instead of 11 p. m.

After considerable debate, centering chiefly around charges that early closing would bring bootlegging and counter claims by proponents that failure to check present conditions would return prohibition, Representative Michael J. Neville of Cambridge, minority floor leader, moved an amendment striking out a clause in the bill excluding restaurants and hotels within a two-mile radius of the State House.

Further debate was halted when Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston moved that the matter be placed at the end of the calendar. The House then adjourned before reaching it.

No New State Tax

Governor Saltonstall yesterday reiterated his annual message statement that there would be no new taxes this year after Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long appeared before the Legislative Committee on Taxation to favor an increase from 1 to 2½ per cent in the State income tax.

The Commissioner favored the bill of Representative George W. Porter (R) of Agawam, which provides that incomes of more than $2,000 derived from professions, employments, trade or business, shall be taxed at the rate of 2½ per cent.

Rally to Open Big Drive For Red Cross War Fund

A rally tonight at Symphony Hall will launch the Red Cross war fund drive, with Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York City the principal figure on the program. There will be talks also by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin, and cinema stars Ruth Hussey and Ralph Bellamy will make personal appearances to aid the drive.

Music will be furnished, under the direction of Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra, by the Coast Guard Band and E. Power Biggs, famous organist. Also, the Cecilia Society chorus of 80 mixed voices will sing.

Men and women from the armed services will participate in the pageantry, which will begin with the massing of United Nations Flags at 8 o'clock. Demonstrations of Red Cross work will include use of blood plasma to save lives, supplying of hot food, blankets, and clothing to ship torpedoing survivors, and the distribution of food and supplies to war prisoners. Marine Technical Sergeant Charles R. Kelly, now stationed at Charlestown Navy Yard but who was at Midway at the time of the historic battle for the island, will describe how the Red Cross functioned there.

Admission is to be by tickets, for which, however, there will be no charge. Tickets may be obtained from 69 Tremont Street, 17 Gloucester Street, Symphony Hall, and Filene's. Heading the committee for the rally is Charles Hadley Watkins, Boston insurance broken. Working with him are Julius F. Haller of O'Brion, Russell & Co., Arthur Fielder, Stacy Holmes, publicity manager of Filene's, and George E. Judd, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The drive officially opens Monday and continues through the month of March, with a goal of $3,005,500 for Boston and its suburbs. The goal for the entire country is $125,000,000.

On four national networks of the radio Sunday afternoon at 4:15, President Roosevelt will speak for the drive from Washington, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower from North Africa, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz from the Pacific battle area.

Scottish Rite's 75th Anniversary

Celebrating its 75th anniversary tonight, the Scottish Rite will give a reception at the Hotel Statler to Melvin M. Johnson, 33d., Sovereign Grand Commander.

The 20th degree will be worked at the Statler tonight, after which a big dinner will be given at 9:15 to officers, candidates, and their sponsors.

Early in the afternoon all Consistory degrees other than the twentieth were worked at the Temple.

Choice Exhibit of American China Coming to Stearns Store for Week

The first comprehensive collection of American china, including service plates, luncheon and dinner services, vases, trays, and plaques, will be exhibited at the R. H. Stearns Company from Monday, March 1, through Saturday, March 6.

This display, with designs ranging from woodcuts to wild flowers, has been made possible through the vision and efforts of one of the greatest American potters, James M. Smith of New Castle, Pa.

The works of 15 noted artists, 12 men and three women, will be represented at the exhibit. These important designers are Thomas Hart Benton, Ludwig Bemelmans, Salvador Dali, Raphael Ellender, Ernest Fiene, Milena, Robert Montenegro, Thomas W. Nason, Allen Sealburg, Paul Sample, Georges Schreiber, Elsie Shaver, Marcel Vertes, Lee Townsend, and China Chih Yee.

Amusing and inspiring table settings will be on view in the windows of Stearns and in its china department all next week. There is a colorful after-theater dinner arranged around plates on which appear paintings from the Metropolitan Opera by Bemelmans. Others will appeal to every kind of hobbyist for they show horse racing, hunters, and fish. Woodcuts are from designs by Nason depicted for a luncheon service in a deep DuBarry rose on platinum gray.

Price Control Act Challenged

Constitutionality of the Emergency Price Control Act was attacked this morning by attorneys for four wholesale meat dealers who were recently indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for allegedly selling beef at prices higher than the price ceilings, at a hearing on special pleas before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski in the U. S. District Court.

Arguments submitted by counsel, to the effect that dealers were deprived of due process of law by being denied the right to challenge the powers of the Office of Price Administrator in the Federal Court at Boston, were taken under advisement by the Court. The Act provides that appeals from price regulations must be made before the Administrative Court of Appeals within 60 days, which precludes the defendant from now attacking the validity of any provisions of the Administrator alleged to be arbitrary, the attorneys argued.

Counsel for packers and wholesale meat dealers involved in Federal indictments alleging violation of price ceilings are preparing their cases today in anticipation of filing special pleas and of the trial of many of the defendants which is scheduled to begin next Tuesday in the United States District Court.

Not guilty pleas were entered late yesterday by Armour & Company of Delaware, Snider Bros., Inc., of Worcester, the Milford Packing Company of Milford, and several individuals connected with these companies, when they were arraigned before Judge George C. Sweeney.

Fire in Maine Razes Buildings At Snow Shipyard

ROCKLAND, Maine, Feb. 26 (AP)—Rockland's chief industry suffered from an estimated $350,000 to $500,000 loss last night when fire razed the two largest buildings at the Snow shipyard.

Fred I. Gatcombe, general manager of the firm constructing wooden naval auxiliary craft, estimated the loss. He said the fire apparently started around a forge in the machine shop, part of a big, two-story wooden building also housing the office and stockroom.

Flames, racing swiftly through the building, shot 200 feet into the air, spread to the adjoining plate shop, a one-story wooden structure, and were visible 20 miles or more. No vessels were damaged.

None of the city firemen or the 300 Navy and Coast Guard men who fought the blaze was injured.

Loss of Peach Crop By Two Cold Waves Faces New England

Massachusetts and probably all of New England faces complete loss of the 1943 peach crop as a result of last week's unusually low temperatures, Louis A. Webster, State Agricultural Commissioner, said today.

The Massachusetts crop forecast for this year was 44,000 bushels, valued at approximately $100,000. The New England crop probably would have totaled 220,000 bushels, with an estimated value of $500,000.

Commissioner Webster said that severe damage had already been experienced during the December cold wave, but that a few hardy varieties had survived. Growers in favorable locations, he said, were hopeful that some of the trees will produce a crop during the coming season.

The most recent cold wave, however, "delivered a knock-out blow that has wiped out the entire crop," Commissioner Webster said. He added that apple growers have also reported some freezing injuries, but that it was still too early to tell how extensive this damage has been.

Club Mayfair Has 3-Day Permit

The Club Mayfair continued to operate today under a temporary three-day license granted by the Boston Licensing Board yesterday at the conclusion of a public hearing during which the charge was made that Dr. Harry J. Sagansky, now in the House of Correction on a conspiracy-to-bribe conviction, had a financial interest in the club.

The Board, which will probably not act until the first of the week, heard Michael Redstone, treasurer and principal stockholder in the club, admit that Dr. Sagansky held all but one share of the club's stock as a pledge for an $11,000 corporatioon loan until nine months ago, and that as late as Feb. 15, four days before he received a two-year sentence in the House of Correction, the former dentist "severed his business connections" with the club in exchange for Mr. Redstone's note of $10,000.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Forecast Bureau

Snow

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow; note quite so cold tonight; increasing winds becoming moderate to fresh.

Maine, New Hampshire: Light snow; not so cold tonight.

Massachusetts: Snow, except snow mixed with rain along south shore tonight; not quite so cold in east portion; increasing winds becoming fresh along the coast.

Rhode Island, Connecticut: Snow, except snow mixed with rain along south shore tonight; not quite so cold; increasing winds becoming fresh along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:38 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Saturday, 5:02 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Maine Shipyard Walkout Ends Pending Labor Board Decision

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 26 (AP)—A two-day walkout of counters at the West Division of the South Portland Shipbuilding Coropration ended today and their Grievance Committee voiced confidence that the National Labor Relations Board would "give us the right to do our own bargaining."

Chester L. Churchill, President of the Liberty Ship Yard said the men, who started returning last night, would resume their jobs recording production of pneumatic tool workers, although another management spokesman had declared the jobs filled and said the men who quit Tuesday would have to wait until jobs were open.

Dr. A. Howard Myers, NLRB Director at Boston, upheld the management's refusal to negotiate with the unorganized counters on wages, hours and conditions until they had chosen a bargaining agent and said a public board hearing would be held here on petitions by the American Federation of Labor that west division counters be considered a separate unit and by the Congress of Industrial Organizations asking that counters and timekeepers of both West and East Divisions be lumped together.

The Counters' Committee, asserting their men were outnumbered by the timekeepers, whose union desires they did not know, said "we do not feel that we should jeopardize our rights in choosing our own bargaining agent by a joint election."

11 New Englanders In Wounded List

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Eleven New Englanders were among the 366 United States soldiers wounded in action in North Africa since early November, 1942, whose names were released today by the War Department.

Some of the wounded on the list, the War Department said, have recovered and returned to duty.

The New Englanders are:

Connecticut

Denomme, Corporal Romeo J.—Mrs. Ida Denomme, wife, Taftville.
Torson, Private Harry V.—Mrs. Lucy Torson, mother, Torrington.
Warner, Private First Class Earl G.—William H. Warner, father, Wethersfield.

Massachusetts

Browne, Technician 5th grade Frank W—Minet Browne, father, Cohasset.
Martin, Staff Sergeant Richard H—Mrs. Mable S. Martin, mother, South Hadley.
Robarge, Second Lieutenant Paul N.—Mrs. Stella Louise Robarge, wife, Lowell.
Tamir, Staff Sergeant Joseph—Mrs. Thomas Tamir, mother, Lowell.

New Hampshire

Steele, Technician 5th grade Donald B.—Charles Steele, father, Plaistow.

Rhode Island

Mattia, Private Mario—Emilio Mattia, father, Providence.
Turnbull, Private First Class Edward J.—Mrs. Margaret Turnbull, mother, Providence.
Vivenzio, Private Joseph M.—Joseph Vivenzio, father, Providence.

Glamour Galore: Madeleine Carroll Becomes Citizen

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26 (AP)—Naturalization clerks sang "Happy Birthday" today as glamorous, blonde Madeleine Carroll became an American citizen.

The actress, a former British subject, plainly was moved by the ceremonies which she described as a wonderful birthday present.

Said Miss Carroll, after regaining her composure, "Now I can redouble my efforts for the welfare of the seamen of the Merchant Marine."

She has given up all of her activities, she explained, for her work as National Director of the United Seamen's Service, which has welfare branches in all parts of the world held by the United Nations. Miss Carroll hopes, she said, to visit them soon. The actress was one of 220 men and women given the citizenship oath by Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "The Cologne Altarpiece" at 11 a. m.; and Mrs. Tanner will speak on "Historic Boston" at 2 p. m., at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Dr. G. Nye Steiger will speak on "The Far East in the Postwar World" at 1 p. m. at the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street. The 2 p. m. lecture is free to the public. Following Dr. Steiger's address, the lecture hall will be rearranged for an hour's program of Rhythmic Dance Interpretations by Valeria Ladd, from 4 to 5 p. m.

A musical program featuring Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Lena Turner, pianist, will be given at 2:45 p. m. at The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Free to the public.

Films entitled "Australia Calling," "Heart of Australia," and "Tronic Garden" will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, at 11 a. m. and at 3:00 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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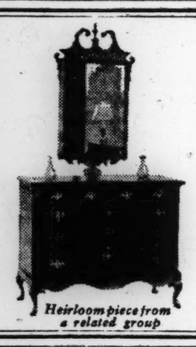

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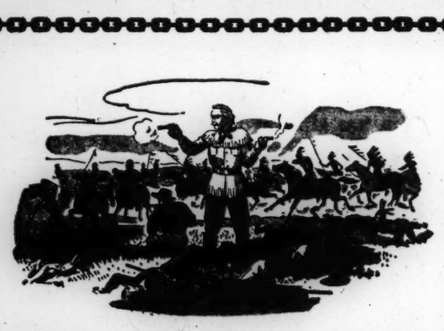

1876 ... Out-numbered ten to one, General Custer and his six hundred men made their last stand against Sitting Bull's savages. This historic date also marked Quincy Mutual's twenty-fifth year of service. Today, after 91 years through wars and depressions, this stable New England company has *never* failed to pay a loss, *never* had a policy assessed, *never* failed to pass on savings as high as 20%. If you want to save with safety when you invest in fire insurance, see your local agent *now*. All policies now being issued are non-assessable.

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By a Staff Photographer

If This Doesn't Mean Spring, What Does?

Roller skates and velocipedes on the city pavements are sure harbingers of spring days. Here Michael Edward Clark provides a little free wheeling for Audry Ruth and Peggy Ann Millakern. (Audrey is the one on skates.)

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*"C'est la guerre!" a French expression after World War I to account for changed conditions.

Special 6-Man WLB Panel To Handle Press Disputes

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—A six-man advisory panel for the handling of all wage and salary adjustments and labor disputes for the daily newspaper industry has been established by the War Labor Board. The panel, set up on a 90-day experimental basis and the first of its type, will make recommendations to the WLB.

Robert K. Burns, Chairman of the Board's Sixth Regional Board, yesterday announced the personnel of the Board—two members each to represent the public, labor and management, as well as several alternate members to represent labor and management.

Mr. Burns and Frederick S. Deibler, Northwestern University Professor of Economics and History, are the public members, while representing management are John S. McCarrens, former President of the American Plain Dealer, and James E. Chappell, President and General Manager of the Birmingham News and Age-Herald. The labor members are Milton Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations American Newspaper Guild, and C. V. Ernest of the American Federation of Labor International Pressmen and Assistants Union.

Ruling Favors Ford

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board, reversing a trial examiner's findings has ruled that the Ford Motor Company's distribution of allegedly antiunion pamphlets at its Chicago plant in 1937 did not constitute unfair labor practice.

Dismissing a complaint by the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, the Board noted that the pamphlets were distributed almost six years ago and since then the Company had signed a bargaining contract with the Union.

The distribution, the Board held, "does not warrant a finding of interference, restrain and coercion" under the National Labor Relations Act and "the trial examiner's finding to the contrary is reversed."

The Board upheld the trial examiner in ruling that the dismissal of certain employees at the Chicago plant was not an unfair labor practice.

In Detroit, the United Automobile Workers and the Ford Motor Company announced that Dr. Harry Schulman had accepted the post of impartial umpire as a final court of appeals in union-company issues. Dr. Schulman, former Yale University professor, now administrative associate member of the National War Labor Board, was quoted as saying that he had long deliberated "on where I can best serve the war effort and the future of industrial relations" and that "the experiment at the Ford Company is so promising and challenging that I am agreeable to accept."

Auto Union to Meet

DETROIT, Feb. 26 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile Workers, says he has advised Secretary of Labor Perkins that he finds it impossible to cancel the union's 1943 convention, scheduled for October, despite transportation problems.

The UAW-CIO convention, Mr. Thomas said, will offer an opportunity for discussing further contributions to the war effort.

Postwar Role for Churches Outlined at Columbia Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—A four-point outline of the contribution the church can make at the peace table and in the postwar era was given by the Rev. Henry P. Van Dusen of Union Theological Seminary at the closing session of the second annual Columbia University Conference on Religion in the Modern World here yesterday.

"It would be a great mistake to exaggerate the influence of the church," the Rev. Mr. Van Dusen stressed. "It has no political power to pit against the strength of political groups, but the contribution of the church is mainly fourfold:

"1. The church is raising up into leadership of nations world-minded, world-committed men and women.

"2. Churches are reiterating for all to hear the only basis upon which world order can be securely founded—the recognition of the essential brotherhood of mankind.

"3. The church through its world bodies was itself experienced in the conditions and methods of world community long before the League of Nations was formed.

"4. The church today is exemplifying the reality of a world community."

Unity Increased

In support of the last point, the Rev. Mr. Van Dusen declared that notwithstanding the bitterness of the world conflict and all the terrific divisive forces, the world movement of all Christian forces except the Roman Catholic Church has actually deepened and increased its unity while the conflict has been on.

"In the world headquarters of the churches in Geneva, Switzerland, is a little staff of 20 or 30 men and women who represent almost every belligerent country on both sides of the conflict and that is symbolic of the indestructible unity of the Christian churches," he stressed.

The Rev. Willard Johnson of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the other speaker at today's sessions, saw indications in the American social fabric that the brotherhood of man is becoming a fact.

These evidences, he said, are that the American people have successfully resisted strong Germanic propaganda voiced in high quarters in this country aimed at dividing them; that there is developing a new concept of American citizenship—not that this country is a melting pot where diverse peoples come out uniform, but that it is an ensemble of various culture groups working together for a common purpose—that new social and natural scientific facts about group relations are finding their way into education "which give support to the religious and democratic principles of the equality and interdependence of men."

"Social scientists are now saying that groups of people, given equal opportunities, are fundamentally equal," he continued. "This gives support to the religious principle of the common source, and, therefore, the brotherhood of man. Social scientists also are now saying that groups of people are dependent upon each other. Therefore, if any group wants certain rights for itself, it has to fight for rights for other groups or it stands to lose its own.

"We are learning that in the present war. We thought we were secure from the troubles of the rest of the world, but we found that our security depends on the security of the other nations in the closely knit world."

If the world does not accept the spirit of brotherhood and good will the problems to be faced in the postwar era will be insoluble, the Rev. Mr. Johnson held.

"If we do have the spirit of good will, we can solve any problem; that is my faith in democracy," he added.

New Luxemburg Group Headed by Labor Man

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Organization of the American Society of the Friends of Luxemburg, with Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, heading the group, is announced.

Mr. Woll, a native of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, said at the first meeting Feb. 24 that the purpose of the Society is to aid the people of Luxemburg in their present plight, and to press for the restoration of the Grand Duchy to its former status at the war's end.

Walking Over Hut Tops in Alaska

Associated Press

United States Airmen Dwell Here

After a three-day blizzard only the tops of the Quonset huts at the American air base were visible. There may be hint here to the dwellers at home in the United States who are bothered by the reduction of their heating temperature to a mere 65 degrees (above zero).

Brown to Ease Rationing Rule When Possible

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP) — Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, has instructed his staff "to keep alert to changing conditions and to relax any rationing rules without delay whenever it becomes possible to do so."

In line with this policy, the OPA announced a relaxation of rationing restrictions on the purchase of 240,000 new automobiles effective March 6.

Anyone in a gainful occupation or in war work whose old car is no longer serviceable may buy a 1942 convertible of any price or a 1942 car in another model costing more than $1,500, or a new 1941 car of any model and price. Persons in the same category who have C gasoline rations may buy 1942 cars costing less than $1,500.

In the food field, Mr. Brown reiterated the OPA's determination to require that canned fruits and vegetables of the 1943 pack be labeled to show their grade by Agriculture Department standards, despite some congressional criticism.

He also reported that 420 persons and firms had been prosecuted within the last three weeks for alleged violations of meat regulations. One meat dealer drew a 60-day jail sentence. Mr. Brown said 1,500 investigators are participating in the campaign against "black markets" and urged consumers to report violations.

Restaurants meanwhile were forbidden to open cans of meat or fish during the period when sale of these products is barred to the public. Retail sales of canned meat and fish were halted Feb. 18 pending the start of meat rationing.

The OPA put broom corn under temporary price ceilings during the day and said it shortly would establish price ceilings on brooms.

From the War Production Board came an order requiring the length of matches to be reduced by 1-16 to ¼ inch in a move to save wood.

Brown Gives His 'OK'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Prentiss M. Brown, Price Administrator, declared yesterday that he "strongly approves" a special ration board for congressmen.

Mr. Brown, himself a former Senator from Michigan, issued a statement saying:

"Until I read this morning . . . of a service for members of Congress through a single war price and rationing board I did not know that such an arrangement existed, but I strongly approve of it. Criticism of members of Congress for utilizing such a service is, in my judgment, unjustified."

U. S. Army Prepared If Axis Should Use New Blistering Gas

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP) — Officers of the Chemical Warfare Department said Feb. 24 that the Germans had developed a new type of blistering gas known as nitrogen mustard but that the United States Army is adequately prepared to combat it if the Axis powers should use it.

Moreover, the officers said, the formula is generally known to Army chemists.

The new type poison—which is not quite so bad as the mustard gas of World War I but is more difficult to detect—was described in the Infantry Journal by Brig. Gen Alden H. Waitt. Other officers of the Chemical Warfare Service gave supplementary details.

It was said that while the gas in diluted form is nearly odorless, its presence can be detected by color changes produced on paints, crayons, and powders with which the Army is equipped, on the same lines as the old idea of detecting the presence of an acid by use of litmus paper.

Presumarbly, a soldier could put a little detector paint on his steel helmet or on the butt of his gun. If he noted a color change, he then could put on his gas mask.

Protective clothing available for the older-type mustard gas is considered adequate protection against the nitrogen mustard, Chemical Warfare officers said.

Flying Fortress Workers Back After Wage Protest

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 26 (AP)—Thousands of aircraft workers who produce Boeing Flying Fortresses return to their jobs today in an atmosphere made tense by their union leaders' threats of general work stoppages in this and other plane producing centers unless the War Labor Board speeds a decision on their long-standing wage dispute.

Three Boeing plants in this area closed down for three hours yesterday after a downtown mass meeting and parade drew a crowd of workers estimated at 20,000 by A. F. of L. officials. The company said close to 97 per cent of its workers had left at the lunch hour to attend.

(In Washington, D. C., Wayne Morse, Labor Board member, said the Board still is considering the voluminous files in the case and would make its decision when members feel they can do so intelligently.)

At the same time, the Union filed a suit in federal court here demanding that the Labor Board hand down a decision promptly or withdraw from the case so direct negotiations could be resumed with the Boeing Company. The company has expressed itself in favor of unspecified wage increases to avoid the continual loss of workers to higher paying shipyards.

A company statement charged that "the persons who inspired the workers" to leave their jobs were, in effect, "taking direct action against our armed forces," and Brig. Gen. Charles E. Branshaw, District Supervisor of the Army Air Forces, termed the workers' action "little less than treasonable."

Harold Gibson, Union District Lodge President, replied that the workers left their jobs of their own volition because of their pent-up feelings over the delay in a decision which the Labor Board had promised for last week after having the nine-month-old case in its hands for more than two months.

New Aluminum Tieup

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26 (AP)—Production at the Aluminum Company of America smelter plant was tied up again today as the company reported new dismissals of strikers for failure to resume work under a Regional War Labor Board order.

An ALCOA spokesman said 21 first-shift furnace tenders reported on the job but failed to work, fearing reprisals by discharged employees who remained at the plant.

Nearly 50 employees on the midnight-to-7 a. m. shift failed to resume operations and were dropped from the pay rolls under the WLB order to work or be discharged, the spokesman added. These dismissals brought the total for the past two days to "between 80 and 100"—more than half of the 150 strikers involved — the company reported.

The strike, involving all three shifts in the smelter plant, started Monday following discharge of five furnace tenders on Army Air Force orders after an inquiry into recurrent slowdowns at ALCOA.

George Wildey, civilian investigator for the Air Force, said dismissals were ordered because the five men were "not sufficiently qualified, careful, efficient or reliable to retain jobs in war production."

Edward Radden, President of the C. I. O. union representing ALCOA Production Employees, declared the Union had attempted to discourage sitdowns and slowdowns, and its officials pleaded with workers to maintain normal production. He said most of the men involved in the latest sitdown were not union members, and that some others were delinquent members.

Board Sets Bonus

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The War Labor Board laid down a bonus formula today for restoring the loss of regular earnings incurred by thousands of workers when the President abolished premium pay for week ends and holidays, as such.

Bonuses ranging from 5 to 13.8 per cent were awarded employees of the York Safe and Lock Company, York, Pa., and the New Britain Machine Company, New Britain, Conn. They were worked out by a joint committee of the WLB and the Labor Department and exactly compensate the workers for their lost premium pay, retroactive to Oct. 1, the date the Executive Order became effective.

The Board found that in both cases "the compensation previously received by these employees in the form of premium pay for work on Sunday constituted an integral part of the agreed wage for their particular jobs."

Britain's Sale Of Lend-Lease Food Defined

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—America's wartime aid to her Allies came in for considerable attention on Capitol Hill today with Senators studying a high Government official's affirmation that England is selling Lend-Lease food for cash and the House due to hear a "strong language" recommendation that more help be given battle-scarred China.

Testimony released by a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee quoted Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinius, Jr., as saying that the British Government's sale of Lend-Lease food "boils itself down to a mechanical matter," and that it was "a small matter when you consider the volume of the aid that they are giving us both in dollars and tonnage."

"What about the story to the effect that where we are Lend-Leasing food to Great Britain, she is selling those foods to the people of Great Britain?" Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota had asked. "In other words, is the Government of Great Britain getting an immediate cash return?"

"That is right," Mr. Stettinus replied, going on to say that this country is supplying the United Kingdom about 10 per cent of its food, under Lend-Lease.

"Assuming," he continued, "that we are sending 5 per cent of the bacon consumed by the civilian population, it is not physically possible to distribute that 5 per cent of the bacon differently from the 95 per cent they obtain or produce from other sources. . . . The Ministry of Foods transfers it to their chain stores, and they sell it for cash."

Mr. Stettinus said the cash thus received "goes into the exchequer, and it goes toward the production of a supply to carry on the war. It might be used for payment of troops. It might be used for the building of a battleship; it might be used for the repair of a cruiser; it might be used to buy the potatoes or the wheat or the underclothing, or these other items that the British give to our troops free."

Job Problem Gone; Vitamins on Scales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Unemployment has already disappeared from American civilization and vitamin theories are now threatened as a result of the war.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced the demise of unemployment yesterday when she said those out of work now number 1,500,000. At the depth of the depression, it was estimated that there would always be at least 2,000,000 out of work on any one day.

Unemployment which rose to a total of some 13,000,000 in the 1929-39 depression is now down below what were considered irreducible minimums because a number of blind and otherwise "unemployables" have been assigned to war jobs. In certain jobs so-called handicapped persons have been found to excel those with all their normal faculties.

Another phenomena of prewar activity—the vitamin—whose fine points have been the subject of extensive study by natural scientists—may also be eclipsed by the war.

For the first time in March, the nation will have a real shortage of vegetables, due to Florida freeze, harvest manpower troubles, and canned goods rationing.

Emphasis on Nutrition

Food Administrator Claude R. Wickard has announced that green peas and snap beans have been practically wiped out and Lima beans, eggplant, peppers and winter tomatoes seriously curtailed.

The American housewife told by nutritionists in recent years that vegetables were sources of vitamins essential to the diet will now have to get along without them unless they happened to have stored up a stock of canned goods.

There will be plenty to eat in the way of bread, potatoes, poultry and fresh fruits, but families who think they have to have green vegetables will have a hard time getting along. Only carrots will be plentiful.

The Department of Agriculture has not thrown down the vitamin yet.

Asked whether he thought the housewife would not have to be re-educated away from the vitamin, Secretary Wickard said he thought it was a good idea to keep up her interest in fresh vegetables since it would encourage her to cook vegetables properly and the family to raise a victory garden this summer.

Subject of Argument

Vitamins — especially synthetic vitamins that come from the drugstores in capsules—have long been a subject of argument among food experts in the Department of Agriculture. Synthetic vitamins are now being bought up by the Government for relief in other nations, but Mr. Wickard said yesterday the Government does not intend to feed them to civilian populations in this country, any more than it is now doing in its fortified bread program.

Though the vitamin is now being put on trial, the Department of Agriculture is putting more and more emphasis on nutrition. Recently brought to Washington to head a new Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics was Dr. Henry C. Sherman, Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, who is considered one of the outstanding nutritionists in the country. The new Bureau will conduct research to show to what extent beans and peas and soybeans may be used to supplement comparatively abundant supplies of grain products, thereby limiting the use of meat, eggs and milk.

When Dr. Sherman took over, Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics since 1923, was made Special Assistant to Research Administrator E. C. Auchter, in charge of food research problems relating to foreign countries.

Expanding Army May Demand Raising of 38-Year Age Limit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP) — Officially informed that America's expanding military power may soon force lowering of the services' physical standards or raising the 38-year-age limit, a Senate Investigating Committee summoned the nation's manpower, agriculture and war production chiefs today to explain how the necessary food and equipment can be produced this year.

While contending that much of the voluminous testimony taken in a month of closed hearings is conflicting, some members of a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee inquiring into manpower problems protested that the planned growth of the armed forces will leave insufficient workers to turn out supplies needed for the military, civilians and Lend-Lease.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, told the Committee in response to a query about the Army's refusal to accept men 38 years or older, that there were "some very grave doubts in my mind whether you can continue to hold that 38-year line."

Of 22,000,000 men between 18 and 38 years now registered, he said, only about 11,000,000 can be expected to pass present physical examinations.

Asked by Senator Harold A. Burton (R) of Ohio if obtaining 11,000,000 meant inclusion of "farmers and everything else," General Hershey declared:

"That is right. And that does not include about 3,000,000 out of the 22,000,000 that would be frozen in agriculture.

The 11,000,000 figure, he concluded, is "too large unless they lower the physical standards or utilize older men."

More Women Needed

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26 (AP)—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said Feb. 25 that "by the end of 1943 we shall have almost 18,000,000 women in jobs in all industries."

Speaking in connection with an exhibit on "Women in War Work" at the Franklin Institute, he declared, "out of 1,900 war occupations, only 56 are unsuitable for women."

In the next year, he added, "we shall need the housewife, the schoolgirl, the college graduate—every woman whose family can possibly spare her. The more women we have at work, the sooner we shall win the war."

Brown Sees Justice Catching 'Black Market'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP) — Commenting on jail sentences given violators of Office of Price Administration regulations, Prentiss M. Brown said Feb. 25, "justice—and a stern justice—is catching up with 'black market' operators."

Mrs. Luce Explains to Foreign Press: Sovereignty of Skies for Each Nation

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 26

The Office of War Information Feb. 25 arranged a press conference with Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut, newcomer to Congress, exclusively for foreign correspondents. The following account of the conference was written by Flora Lewis, Washington correspondent of the Associated Press of Great Britain:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The United States must make reciprocal air-commerce agreements with Great Britain and other foreign nations, and "the sooner the better," Representative Clare Boothe Luce told reporters Feb. 25.

Replying to questions about her speech in the House in which she denounced freedom of the air as a policy for the United States, Mrs. Luce said she did not mean that this country should take control of the air over any other nation.

Mrs. Luce gave her definition of freedom of the air as "a policy in which every nation has a right to fly over every other nation's air and use its bases."

While she acknowledged that this policy is nowhere in force at present, she declared there are supporters of the idea for the postwar world.

Sovereignty of the skies, Mrs. Luce said, means that foreign planes have no access to a nation's airports without its permission.

"Every nation has sovereignty of its skies. That policy should be used as a basis for liberalizing the air," she said, emphasizing that the liberalization should be by means of bilateral treaties.

When reporters asked whether she believed the problem of control of the air could be solved by collective agreements among the United Nations, she replied that negotiations must begin with other nations one at a time or there would be chaos when peace came.

In reference to the part of her speech before the House in which she had said Britain might use lend-lease planes to expand its commercial air service after the war, Mrs. Luce said, "I would be glad to give Britain planes and equipment to get air transport flowing after the war."

Nash Offers Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister, expressed the belief that New Zealand would be willing to grant the United States use of its air and naval bases after the war as part of a mutual-defense system.

Stressing that such a system should be on a reciprocal basis, he told reporters he thought his government would be willing to discuss it with all the nations concerned before the end of the war as an important step toward implementing the Atlantic Charter.

Nations which should be included in the negotations, Mr. Nash said, are New Zealand, Australia, the Netherlands, Great Britain, China, India and the United States.

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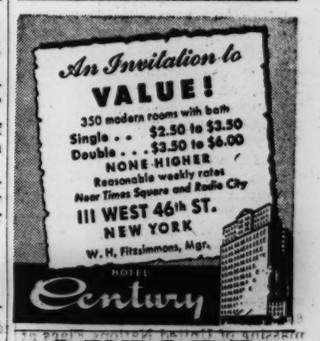

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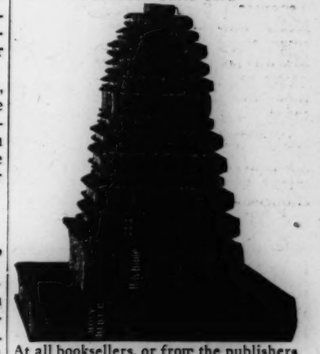

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Women's Activities: Camping Discussion Soon

Wartime camping will be the major subject of discussion at the all-day meeting of Massachusetts Girl Scout Leaders at the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday, March 2.

At the morning session, beginning at 10:30 o'clock, Mrs. Roberts Owen, principal of the Chestnut Hill School, will outline the latest developments in the program for youth. Not only is she program adviser for the Massachusetts Girl Scout State Camps, she has also directed the Putney Work Camp at Putney, Vt., and recently attended the conference in New York of the heads of 50 work camps, which was sponsored by the International Students Services. At this conference a member of the Department of Agriculture presented a plan for a work program for young people designed to meet war needs.

Miss Dema Kennedy, camping adviser for the New England Region of the National Staff of Girl Scouts, Inc., will discuss the problems facing camps for 1943, and the emphases in this year's program. She expects that "Yankee" ingenuity will solve most of the former, such as transportation and staff, and that emphasis will be put upon camper participation in program planning, upon activities that promote physical fitness, and upon Victory gardening, farm aid, conservation of resources and reforestation. She is certain that far from curtailment of summer camping facilities, there will be expansion, especially in the Day Camp field. She will illustrate her remarks with motion pictures of several day camps and established camps of local councils.

Mrs. Charles Farnsworth, Commissioner of Concord, will show pictures of the three Massachusetts State Camps which are available to all Girl Scouts. After luncheon Mrs. William V. M. Fawcett, Commissioner of the Newton Girl Scouts, will discuss Scout publications.

At 2:30 p. m. Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn, Second Vice-President of the National Girl Scouts and former Commissioner of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc., will talk of the leadership and membership drive—"A Million or More by '44" which opens officially, on March 12, the thirty-first birthday of Girl Scouting in the United States.

Pictures and exhibits at the meeting from many parts of the country will include farm aides, Victory gardens, fireplace cookery and backyard camping. Mrs. James L. Faden, President of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, will preside at both sessions.

By a Staff Photographer

At Women Voters' Forum

Participants in today's forum on "Streamlining Our City Government," sponsored by the Boston League of Women Voters and held at Perkins Hall. Left to right—Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President of the Boston League; Elias Shamon, member of the Boston Finance Commission; Mrs. Lars A. Svensson, Forum Chairman.

Wartime Housing Is Topic of Forum

"Housing in Wartime—What This Means in Massachusetts" will be the subject of this week's Massachusetts Civic League Forum to be held today at 4:40 p. m. in the Town House at 3 Joy Street.

An up-to-the-minute picture of what is happening in the housing situation will be given by John M. Dobbs, Regional Representative of the National Housing Agency, and Mrs. Johnson O'Connor, practicing architect and lecturer on Housing in several schools and colleges. Mrs. O'Connor also is chairman of the Housing Committee of the Civic League.

Mme. Chiang Talk Will Be Radiocast

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, during her stay at Wellesley College, March 6, 7, and 8, will address members of the faculty and undergraduates on Sunday, March 7, at 1:30 p. m., it was announced today. The speech will be radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company, and Mme. Chiang will be introduced by Lieut. Comdr. Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley.

Few guests will be invited to hear the speech in Alumnae Hall, as the auditorium is not even large enough to accommodate the entire student body and college personnel. However, invitations have been sent to Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and to members of Wellesley College's Board of Trustees.

Cheese Pie Popular With Clubwoman

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Friday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's recipe is a favorite with Mrs. Margaret C. Smith of Wellesley Hills, a member and Past President of the Waban Woman's Club.

Cheese Pie

1 package zwieback
2 tablespoons sugar
2 tablespoons (butter) shortening

Cream together butter and sugar. Roll zwieback into crumbs and blend with sugar and butter mixture. Pack evenly and firmly into bottom of deep pan.

1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
½ pint cream
1 teaspoon vanilla
Pinch of salt
1 pound cream cheese
4 eggs, whites and yokes beaten separately

Mix cream cheese and sugar and add to beaten yolks. Add remaining ingredients, folding in egg whites last. Pour into baking pan on top of crumbs. Bake 1 hour with oven at 350° F. Serve cold.

Mrs. Smith says this pie is better if made the day before or several hours in advance, and recommends a round spring mold as the best type of pan to use.

Building Law Enforcement In Boston Is Held Vital

Continued from Page 1

used from time to time by the Building Inspection Divisions.

2. A land-use ordinance which should be written as part of the building regulations, since they are interdependent, one on the other.

3. Police powers granted the State to regulate the use of existing buildings.

Over all this organization the Dean would place a Board of Technicians to whom enforcement agencies could appeal to strengthen their hand in government. This would likewise streamline the authority necessary to the enforcement of the new building code, he concluded.

Speaking for the Finance Commission, Mr. Shamon called for a consolidation of the city's 50-odd departments into an integrated structure of no more than 15 or 20 departments. The Commission, he said, has advocated this reorganization for years. Cocoanut Grove, he added, has put much-needed public pressure behind this issue.

Rhode Island Autoists Asked To Keep Driving Rules Better

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26—A State-wide survey by newspaper reporters, which apparently showed widespread, violations of the ban on pleasure driving, stirred an appeal this week from Christopher Del Sesto, State Director, Office of Price Administration, for patriotic support of the motoring public in the interest of gasoline and rubber conservation.

Mr. Del Sesto admitted that there had been some loosening of the effectiveness of the pleasure driving ban in recent weeks. He pointed out that enforcement is "not a game of strategy between the OPA inspectors and the public" and he severely criticized some operators of amusement places who, he said, were encouraging their patrons to violate the rule.

The local office of the OPA is doing all it can to check on violators, and inspectors on the staff have been called upon to work nights and week-ends. Mr. Del Sesto said, but the staff is so small it is not adequate to catch all those who insist on circumventing the law.

The newspaper survey, results of which were published in the Providence Journal, turned up large numbers of automobiles in parking lots beside cafes and clubs in various parts of the State. The streets in the vicinity of one large auditorium where a sports program was in progress one evening this week were jammed with several hundred automobiles.

When the ban on pleasure driving first went into effect, greatly diminished traffic was noticeable in the downtown area and parking lots were relatively bare. Operators of night clubs outside the city, which depend upon the motoring public for trade, were pessimistically predicting they would be forced out of business.

Gradually, however, the automobiles returned to the streets and highways and the recent survey indicates that the motoring public is motoring almost as usual.

Meanwhile several hundred cards have been handed out by OPA inspectors to motorists suspected of having violated the rule. Over the last week-end alone, the OPA announced, approximately 300 cards were distributed. Those who receive the cards are required to report to the OPA office and explain how they were using their vehicles. In clear cases of violation, the OPA has threatened to deprive the motorists of their gasoline ration books.

Good News for Farmers

Good news for Rhode Island's farmers was brought this week by Charles F. Zullinger, of the Farm Security Administration at Washington, who promised that the farm manpower shortage in this State could be met in full by workers brought in from other areas.

Mr. Zullinger assured the farmers, gathered for a conference in Newport county, that an ample supply of year-'round help and seasonal help was available. White workers from the Kentucky mountains can be obtained for year-'round work, he said, and Negro farm workers from Florida and Georgia can be brought in for the seasonal jobs.

The news came as a surprise to Rhode Islanders who have been begging officials at Washington for months to help them solve their manpower shortage. A proposal to bring in considerable numbers of Mexican workers has been under consideration.

Mr. Zullinger explained that in some states where large numbers of seasonal help are required the Farm Security Administration has built camps for the migrant workers. In Rhode Island, however, he said he believed the housing problem could be solved locally by farm organizations.

Farm leaders in Rhode Island began working out plans this week to use the old Newport County Fair Grounds and one or more of the abandoned CCC camps in this State as camps for the out-of-state farm workers. They have a tentative promise from FSA that Federal funds may be made available to help renovate the camps to serve the new purpose.

Just how many migrants will be brought into Rhode Island should be decided by the county agents, Mr. Zullinger said. Once they have certified that the workers are needed, the FSA will carry out the details. Farmers who need permanent workers are required to pay $10 toward the cost of transportation and to provide housing facilities.

Fighting French Sale Is Announced

Silks, satins, brocades, and charming French dolls will be on sale tomorrow afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock in the Fighting French Restaurant's gay quarters at 121 Newbury Street, according to an announcement made this morning by Mrs. Andre Morize.

Executive Secretary of the Boston Branch of the Fighting French Relief Committee, Mrs. Morize has charge of the sale. Proceeds will be used not only to send food to Frenchmen in German prison camps but also to give a royal welcome to French sailors now in Boston. Food and supplies, the Committee is glad to report, can now get through to French prisoners in German camps.

Mrs. William D. Sohier, Chairman of the Committee in Boston, is working with Mrs. Morize on the sale, which will include such other items as French pewter and fine china, evening handkerchiefs, scarves, slipper bags, and lingerie cases.

'Gemologist' Speaks To League Monday

Samuel J. Tyack, gemologist, will be the speaker at the monthly dinner meeting of the Boston Unit of the Women's Overseas Service League on Monday night at the Boston Architectural Club. The President, Miss Irene Haworth, will preside, and Mrs. Russell Sheldon will report for the committee which has been raising funds for the League's services to soldiers and sailors.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Feb. 25
2,000 gallons	1,383⅓
1,500 gallons	1,037½
1,000 gallons	691¾
500 gallons	346

11,000 Acres Acquired By Navy in N. E.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks has informed the House Naval Affairs Committee that it has acquired more than 11,000 acres of land in New England since July 1, 1940, at a cost of $6,037,524.

In all, 1,753 tracts were taken over by the Navy, the committee disclosed to the House, in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with the bulk acquired in the last two states. There was no land taken in New Hampshire or Vermont, according to the Bureau's report.

Nearly as much property was purchased in Rhode Island, even before the United States entered the war, as was taken in Massachusetts, where most of the expansion took place after Pearl Harbor.

The Navy acquired 938 tracts in Rhode Island, totaling 5,112.77 acres, and at a cost of $2,823,827.77. It purchased 671 tracts at Quonset Point between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1941. Other lands in that State were taken at Melville and Newport.

In Massachusetts, a total of 574 tracts were acquired, for a total of 5,843.926 acres and cost of $2,735,121. Much of the land was at Squantum Naval Reserve Aviation Base, but the purchases also included sites at Boston, Hingham, Springfield, Charlestown, East Boston, South Boston, Quincy, Waltham, Chelsea, and South Weymouth.

Between last July 1 and Jan. 1, 1943, the Navy acquired 89 tracts at New London, Conn., for expansion of the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, but did not indicate the acreage, which cost $9,950. Prior to that 17 tracts were taken at Groton and New London for shipbuilding facilities and the submarine base. The total acreage for the latter purposes was 285.77, and cost $275,247. In all the Navy spent $285,197 up to Jan. 15 on land in Connecticut.

Maine gave up 35 tracts to the Navy, totaling 122.893 acres, at a price of $193,378. The land was for addition to the York Navy Yard; facilities at Cumberland; shipbuilding facilities at Bath and South Portland, section bases at Portland and Rockland; and housing at Kittery.

C. I. O. Parley in Boston

The annual Massachusetts convention of labor unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations will be held in Boston April 3 and 4, it is announced by Joseph A. Salerno, State C. I. O. president. This is one of the major labor meetings of the year in New England. Last year's convention was held in Worcester.

Helps Prisoners of War

By a Staff Photographer

United War Fund Aids Work

Tracey Strong (left), of Geneva, Switzerland, General Secretary of the World's Alliance of the Y. M. C. A., and Clarence C. Beasley, Executive Secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A. World's Service Committee. Mr. Strong heads the Y. M. C. A. work among 6,000,000 war prisoners, which is financed in part by the community chest campaigns, such as the recent Boston United War Fund.

Prisoners' Aid in 23 Countries Is Described by Y.M.C.A. Leader

Prisoners' aid work being carried on among 6,000,000 war prisoners in some 23 countries by the Young Men's Christian Association was described here today by Tracy Strong, General Secretary of the World's Alliance of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Strong, whose headquarters are in Geneva Switzerland, spoke at the fifth annual convention of the Y Boy Associates of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

The program of the Y. M. C. A. for prisoners of war is confined to recreational, cultural, religious and educational work in the camps, Mr. Strong said.

The Y. M. C. A. secretaries, who come from neutral countries, visit the camps and provide books and games, Bibles, prayerbooks, hymnals and other religious materials as called for.

Service is given to all prisoners of war irrespective of race or creed in terms of their own religion.

The men have complete religious freedom within the camp.

On the whole, the prisoner of war maintains many of his rights because of the Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. Signed in 1929 by the representatives of 48 nations, the convention was later ratified by those countries now at war.

However, the protection given prisoners by this international agreement does not change the monotony of the war camp or the privations.

The World's Alliance of the Y. M. C. A. was originally formed from the 66 countries which had Y. M. C. A.'s before war. Since then the Y. M. C. A. has been officially closed in several.

The American budget for prisoner of war work in 1943 is $1,500,000, Mr. Strong added. Contributions are similarly made from Great Britain, Switzerland and other countries.

Support of the work is included in 400 community chests throughout the United States. It was thus aided by the recent United War Fund drive in Boston.

Today's gathering of the Y Boy Associates brought together 100 leaders of boys' groups, mostly older boys, from all branches of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Their meeting was held in Phillips Brooks House at Harvard University. Hammond Douglas, Jr., of Worcester, a recent director of the ambulance section of the American Field Service, told of experiences in the Libyan desert, and Dr. Richard M. Gummere, Chairman of the Committee on Admission, Harvard University, forecast "school and life in the next decade."

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, Feb. 28

3:30 p. m. — WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Kate Smith At Quantico On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lucille Manners, soprano, will sing Tchaikovsky's "None But the Lonely Heart" and Kreisler's "Stars in My Eyes." Ross Graham, baritone, sings "Shadrach" by MacGimsey. Dr. Frank Black conducts the orchestra and chorus, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

The Kate Smith Variety Show tonight will be radiocast from the Marine Barracks at Quantico, Virginia, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Saturday

The NBC String Quartet will play Mozart's Quartet in D Major (K. 575), NBC-WBZ, 10 a. m.

The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Wagner's "Die Walkuere" with Lauritb Melchior and Helen Traubel singing the leading roles. Others in the cast are Lotte Lehmann, Karin Branzell, Maxine Stellman, Emanuel List, Julius Huehn, Thelma Votipka, Irene Jessner, Lucielle Browning, Mary Van Kirk, Hertha Glaz, Helen Olheim, and Margaret Harshaw. Eric Leinsdorf is conductor, BLUE-WHDH, 2 p. m.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the first performance of Dr. Roy Harris' Fifth Symphony, dedicated to the people of Soviet Russia. The orchestra will also be heard in Edward Burlingame Hill's Symphony No. 1 in B flat Major Op. 34, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Marion Claire, soprano, and Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, costar in Jerome Kern's operetta "Music In the Air" on Chicago Theater of the Air. A complete dramatic cast will play the speaking roles, with Laurette Fillbrandt doubling for Miss Claire. MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

The reason for shortage of dairy products will be discussed by Senator Harlan Bushfield of South Dakota on County Journal. A second speaker, Dr. E. C. Auchter, Director of the Agricultural Research Administration, will tell about developments in food distribution and processing, CBS-WEEI, 1 p. m.

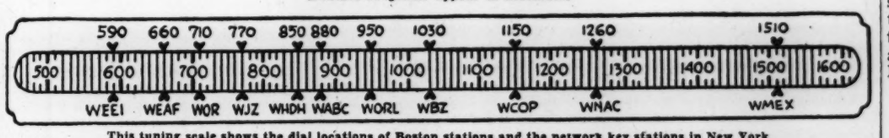
"How Shall the United Nations Organize for Peace?" will be discussed on People's Platform. Speakers are Clark M. Eichelberger, Dr. Quincy Wright and Dr. Eugene Staley, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota will speak in behalf of the United Church Canvass. Music will be by St. Olaf's Choir, BLUE-WHDH, 10:45 p. m.

In co-operation with the Council for Democracy, NBC presents the first program of a series of five dramatizations entitled "The Day of Reckoning," in which the Axis leaders will be placed on trial for their crimes. Each week a different dictator, guest writer and stars will be presented. The first trial, by Moss Hart, will call Hitler to account, with Raymond Massey and Monty Woolley as guest stars, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	News Commentator	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	News Service	Air Express; Music.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular songs .....
3:30	'Hollywood': 'Post'.	Thelma Jerguson, songs.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Limerick Market .....
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Limerick Market .....
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music.....	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news..	Vaughn Monroe's Orch..
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat..	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Uncle Sam: drama.....	Ella Fitzgerald, songs..
4:30	American Air Craft	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Themes and Variations..	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
4:45	Talk: Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"Young Widder Brown"	Themes and Variations..	Dick Todd's Orchestra..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sheelah Carter, news ...	Raymond Scott's Orch..
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Just Plain Bill"....	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"....	"Superman": sketch.....	News Service .....
6:00	News comments ...	"Terry and the Pirates"	News: Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	Newscast	The Answer Man.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sportscast .....
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Dinner concert	Music; Hum and Strum.	News from Abroad.....	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
6:45	The World Today..	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory.....
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Sammy Dale's Orchestra	News of the World.....	Music: Date With Disc..	News Service .....
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Red Cross Program: dr.	"Yankee Starlets": songs	Jane Froman, songs....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	Freddie Martin's Orch...	John Barry, comment..	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"..	Park Street Church
8:15	drama; guests ...	Dinah Shore, in person..	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services .....
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	"Hit Parade": Mark	Red Cross War Fund	Park Street Church....
8:45	Thin Man": News	sical variety show....	Warnow's Or.; soloists.	Rally: Mayor La Guardia	Excursions in Science...
9:00	"Playhouse": drama	"Gangbusters": sketch ..	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Boc-
9:15	"Playhouse": drama	"Gangbusters": sketch ..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	cherini's Concerto in B
9:30	That Brewster	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	flat .....
9:45	Boy": comedy serial	Dance orchestra; Talk..	quiz show; Art Baker"	show; J. R. Kinq, m. c.	Classical Album .....
10:00	"Caravan": Lanny	John Gunther, news.....	Tommy Riggs and Betty	News; Defense	News; Defense .....
10:15	Ross; George	Gracie Fields, songs....	Lou; music; guest....	Network Sports	"Here's How It Started"
10:30	Gibbs; H. Shriner.	World's Most Honored	World's Most Honored	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch...
10:45	News; World War II	Music	Music	Network Sports	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
11:00	News; Cecil Brown.	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Songs; Talk.....	News Service	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Sammy Eisen's Orchestra	'What Can I Do?': drama	From Buenos Aires.....	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra..
11:30	Joe Sudy's Orch....	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"Music Without Words"..	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Joe Sudy's Orch..	Sportscast: News	Music You Want.....	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End: News.....

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock..	Talk; Organ Melodies...	.....
7:15	"Hit the Deck"...	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Reveille Roundup'	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program: News	News	"Good Morning"; talk...	.....
8:00	News of the World	Tune Up Time.....	Musical Clock.....	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot ...	Rise 'n' Shine: music..	Military Band; News..	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore: News.	News; Morning Notes...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	"Breakfast Club"	News; Music	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:15	Music; 590 Presents	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News.	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies..
9:30	Treasury Parade ..	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker .....
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade..	"Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00	"Youth on Parade":	Legion Auxiliary Talk..	NBC String Quartet....	News; Rainbow House:	Musical program .....
10:15	music; drama ...	Air Express Music.....	NBC String Quartet....	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Armen's Relief Fund..	Fishermen's Program ..	South American Way ..	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45	U. S. Navy Band...	Fishermen's Program ...	"Encores"; songs	Clemons' Rodeo Rangers	Mason .....
11:00	News; Red Cross..	Children's Quiz Game..	"The Next Is Always a	Studio speaker	Adele Bailey, stories....
11:15	Gardener's Clinic..	Children's Quiz Game..	Waltz"; drama	You Want to Be a Wave	Musical program .....
11:30	'Let's Pretend' with	Famous Song Hits.....	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band.....	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	Nila Mack: drama	Famous Song Hits.....	Coast Guard on Parade.	U. S. Army Band.....	News report .....
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Susan Hayward..	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Man on the Farm.....	Army-Navy House Party	The Paper Shaker .....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm: News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music.....	Dave Rose's Or.; drama	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	Country Journal ..	Air Express Music.....	Beverly Mahr, songs....	News Service	Council for Democracy..
1:15	Country Journal ..	"Uncle Sam": drama...	Melodies for Strings....	Coast Guard on Guard..	Italian Melodies .....
1:30	News Service	"Lone Star Ramblers"..	All Out for Victory....	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands.....
1:45	Radio Bulletin	Fishermen's Program ...	News Service	Macalester College Choir	Parade of Bands.....
2:00	News: "Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Roy Shield's Company..	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Books": speakers..	Wagner's 'Die Walkure':	Roy Shield's Company..	"Boston's Future"; talks	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	Spirit of '43.....	Lauritz Melchior; Helen	Roy Shield's Company..	Henry Jerome's Orch..	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:45	Spirit of '43.....	Traubel; Lotte Leh-	'The Family at War'; dr.	Henry Jerome's Orch..	News Service .....
3:00	United We Stand..	mann; Emanuel List;	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15	We Stand; Music..	Julius Huehn; Thelma	Air Force Military Band	Concert Orchestra	Popular songs .....
3:30	Hello from Hawaii.	Votipka; Irene Jessner;	News; Lyrics by Liza;	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45	Hello from Hawaii.	Lucielle Browning;	Jimmy Lytell's Orch...	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00	Joseph C. Harsch..	Mary Van Kirk; Hertha	Matinee in Rhythm.....	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch....
4:15	Report from London	Glaz; Helen Olheim;	Matinee in Rhythm.....	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
4:30	Calling Pan-America	Margaret Harshaw; Eric	Minstrel Melodies	Sports program	Buddy Clark, songs.....
4:45	Calling Pan-America	Leinsdorf, conductor ...	Minstrel Melodies	Sports program	Dick Robertson's Orch.
5:00	Cleveland Orchestra,	Metropolitan Opera:	Dramatic sketch	Navy Bulletin Board:	Bob Crosby's Orchestra.
5:15	Artur Rodzinski,	Wagner's 'Die Walkure'	Dramatic sketch	with Glen Gray's Or-	Bing Crosby, songs....
5:30	conductor	Metropolitan Opera	Three Suns Trio.....	chestra; songs	Larry Clinton's Orch..
5:45	Cleveland Orchestra	Opera; Joe Rines' Orch.	Adventures in Research	Navy Bulletin Board....	News reports .....
6:00	News comments ..	Newscast; Income Taxes	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Light Classics: music...
6:15	Bill Elliot, songs..	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Music..	Sports Stories .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel.....	Dinner Music	Musical Rendezvous	Hal McIntyre's Orch....
6:45	The World Today..	Message of Israel.....	Eyes-Ears Air Force...	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day.....
7:00	People's Platform..	Sammy Eisen's Orch....	'Day of Reckoning': dra-	"My People": drama;	"March to Victory"....
7:1b	People's Platform..	Sportscast	matic trial of dictators.	music; speaker	News Service .....
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	"Music Just for You"..	Ellery Queen: detective	Gregor Ziemer, comment	James Melton, songs....
7:45	to the Yanks"....	"Music Just for You"..	dramatization; guests..	Talk; Income Taxes....	Treasury Star Parade..
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news.....	"Abie's Irish Rose":	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist....
8:15	Crumit quiz	Boston Symphony Orch..	comedy serial	London; variety shqw..	Ambrose and His Orch..
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Serge Koussevitsky,	'Truth or Consequences':	"This is the Hour";	Uncle Bill; talk.....
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	conductor	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill; talk.....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Boston Symphony Orch.	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Mozart:
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Edwin Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Clair; Thomas L.	Concerto for Clarinet
9:30	Orch.; vocalists,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Can You Top This?":	Thomas; Laurette Fill-	and Orchestra .....
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; songs	comedy quiz	brandt; orch.; speaker	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00	Serenade"; mus'c	John Gunther, news.....	Sports Newsreel; guest.	John B. Hughes, news..	pics-Baltimore hockey
10:15	Soldiers With	Waltz Time	Dick Powell, songs.....	"Saturday Night Bond	game; News .....
10:30	Wings; band; g'sts	Waltz Time	Dance Time	Wagon": dr.; orch.; tlks	Victory Night Watch...
10:45	News; World War II	Gov. Harold E. Stassen	Dance Time	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	Shep Field's Orchestra..
11:00	News; Major Eliot.	Louis Armstrong's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Joe Su-	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Griff Williams' Orch...	Woody Herman's Orch...
11:30	dy's Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	Johnny Messner's Orch..	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Works of Music ..	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Music; News .....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Feb. 27
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—March of Mercy.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Random Notes.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
7:45 p. m.—V. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Gerald Fordyce, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Themes & Variations.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family, sk.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—The Barries; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Reed King, mc.
10:30 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Herb Hagener's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Music Without Words"; Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. The War on Land: Capt. Cyril Falls. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.8 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Off the Record. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLG5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg.,

Ration Book 2 Issue Falls 22,000 Behind That of No. 1

If the number of No. 2 War Ration Books issued this week in Boston is any criterion, the City's population has dropped by some 22,000. This decrease may have been due to service calls or the shifting of some former residents to war production areas outside the city limits.

But, when Boston's school teacher registrants closed their books on the registration of civilians for canned goods and vegetables, only 730,194 No. 2 books had been issued as against 752,000 of the No. 1 Sugar Ration books issued last May.

Shortly after registration closing time yesterday afternoon, Assistant Superintendent of Schools Dennis C. Haley announced that those who had failed to apply for their No. 2 books would now be obliged to register at their local rationing board. Some indication of what this may involve was the fact that the local Boston Board, at 60 Devonshire Street, yesterday issued 550 of the Sugar-Coffee-Shoe books.

Canned goods will remain "frozen" over the week end, with rationing under the new books to start on Monday. Fresh fruits and vegetables were in demand today, and week-end shoppers undoubtedly will take advantage of the new price ceilings imposed during the week on fresh tomatoes, snap beans, spinach, lettuce, cabbage, carrots, and green peas by the Office of Price Administration.

The Regional OPA office said today that evasions of these price ceilings will not be tolerated.

Varied Rental Interests Assail OPA 'Class' Tactics

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Charging the Office of Price Administration with "class discrimination" representatives of Greater Boston property owners, insurance companies, realty concerns and banking institutions today joined hands to carry their struggle for a 5 to 10 per cent increase in local rent levels to Washington.

The occasion for these charges was a petition now in the hands of all Representatives and Senators from the Greater Boston district addressed by the Greater Boston Rent Stabilization Committee and emphasizing the need for determined effort to bring relief to "hard-pressed landlords." The Committee accused the OPA of using extreme dictatorial rather than co-operative powers in its efforts to regulate rents in these parts where "property owners have themselves sought to be highly co-operative."

Nordblom Group Meets

Early this week, the Committee chairmaned by Robert C. Nordblom had its first public meeting to organize 150 rental property owners in the interests of rent increases. At this meeting it was pointed out that the OPA had failed to fulfill its obligations of fairness to apartment house owners, despite the fact that these owners had shown "100 per cent co-operation in rent controls as now instituted."

The letter to members of Congress amplified the attitude of local property owners as one of growing distaste against the "accusative attitude of the OPA towards landlords" and the "tendency in public statements of the OPA towards class discriminations."

What the committee intends to do is to make Congress and the OPA aware of the desperate situation in which landlords now find themselves, while the OPA, on the other hand, "pictures landlords as Simon Legrees with only selfish motives of profit." In addition to the charges of favoritism, the committee made the following accusations:

Specific Accusations

That OPA has failed to maintain flexible and practical policies to insure fair administration of the law according to variable conditions throughout the country.

That it has failed to enlist the co-operation of industry by a fair interpretation of the regulations.

That the regulations are so complex that administration of rent control is bogged down by red tape.

That OPA has failed to act promptly on petitions for the readjustment of rents.

That OPA has either through laxness or deliberation failed to release vital information to property owners on new regulations with official interpretations.

The Greater Boston Stabilization Committee was organized to try to avoid rent controls in Greater Boston on the grounds that rents here were as low as any other place in the country and hence were not in need of the costly system of controls. Prior to rent controls, the Committee had obtained the full co-operation of landlords in keeping rents from rising under the pressure of wartime taxation and maintenance costs.

That the landlords had co-operated in this program 100 per cent is the Committee's chief argument against "the accusatory and discriminatory actions of the OPA."

Roslindale Girl Steps From Law to Truck Engine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 25—From deciphering the weighty words of public law to learning the mystery of the mechanics of a truck engine is the step taken by Auxiliary Doris Leona Talbot of Roslindale, Mass., in making the change from civilian to military life as an Auxiliary at First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Her rank as an Auxiliary in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is equivalent to Private in the Army.

Auxiliary Talbot practiced law in Massachusetts before enrolling last Nov. 18 in the women's Army. She dealt principally with probate law, handling estate and real estate cases. As a civilian, she also was assistant office manager for the Henry Jenkins Transportation Company in Mattapan, Mass. As a WAAC, she is a student in the Army Motor Transport School, one of several specialists' schools in which women soldiers are being trained to replace men in noncombatant Army jobs.

Auxiliary Talbot earned her LLB degree at Northeastern University in Boston, Mass., in 1936. She also attended Emerson College and the Pierce Secretarial School in Boston as well as Jamaica Plain High School in Jamaica Plain, Mass. She is a member of the National Association of Women Lawyers; of Phi Epsilon Nu, a legal sorority; of the Appalachian Mountain Club, a group of mountain climbing and skiing enthusiasts, and of the Unitarian Church, in which she has been active.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE READERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ON THE QUESTION OF MILK

H P HOOD & SONS MILK

This advertisement was written especially for the readers of the Monitor. In it we are not going into detailed discussion on the chemical analysis of the contents of a quart of milk, nor are we going to discuss the relation of milk to bones, teeth, etc.

By special advice we are simply saying to Monitor readers, "You know how good milk is—how wholesome it is—and what a complete, well-balanced, nourishing food it is." The important thing we want to tell Monitor readers is about the milk which our Company is privileged to supply to so many New England families.

Every farm from which we buy milk is inspected regularly by our own inspectors to see that Hood's high standards of sanitation and milk production are maintained.

The milk from each farm is carefully checked to insure uniform quality.

Our dairy plants are kept in top-notch condition at all times by a large crew of trained men and women.

Prompt and courteous service on our delivery routes has always been our aim. While we regret the necessity for certain curtailments in delivery service we know that you appreciate the necessity for these changes in order to conserve vital materials.

And remember, in Hood's milk you get scientifically protected and maintained purity as well as a uniformly superior flavor.

And don't forget, nutrition authorities recommend a quart of milk a day for children and a pint for adults.

We tell you these facts because we know that you as a group have a special appreciation for these very important and yet intangible values. We appreciate the privilege of serving so many Monitor readers.

Cordially,

H. P. HOOD & SONS

Allies Clear Kasserine Pass as Bombs Rain on Fleeing Nazis

Continued from Page 1

control point of transportation to Italy.

The previous night American heavy bombers made the fourth raid in a month on Naples. Information from Bern stated that the German Atlantic submarine base of Lorient in Brittany had been completely wiped out.

In the Southern Pacific General MacArthur's heavy bombers continued their crushing blows upon the Japanese bases of Rabaul, Gasmata and Cape Gloucester in New Britain, while the arrival of 46 Japanese raiders over an American airfield in Assam resulted in only nine of the 46 finding their way home again.

In Russia, although the Red Army continued its pressure at various points on the 2,000-mile line, the ground has become too soft for rapid advance. The main Russian gains took place in the Caucasus, where the Soviet forces were closing in on the isolated German rear guards around the port of Novorossisk. Several fresh towns were captured. The ring around the port is at a distance of only 33 to 60 miles.

At Stalino, northwest of Rostov, the Germans were reported to be bringing in reinforcements to hold up the retreat.

Tunisia:

Nazis Pushed Back Toward Gafsa

United Nations troops, pushing their counteroffensive in Central Tunisia, have recaptured Kasserine Pass and the high ground on both sides and, following General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's withdrawal, also have advanced 10 to 15 miles in the Sbiba area to the northwest, an Allied headquarters communiqué announced.

The Germans, defeated in their offensive which had carried them 66 miles from Faid Pass almost to the Algerian border, appeared to be falling back toward Gafsa as Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Britons and Americans seized the initiative.

Gafsa is 75 miles southeast of the farthest point reached by Marshal Rommel's armored columns.

American Doughboys and British Tommies drove up the mountains on each side of Kasserine Pass and pushed the Germans into the flat plateau beyond while American and British tanks pushed through the gap on the heels of the Axis troops.

At the same time British forces to the northeast bore down on the flank from the Sbiba mountain area and advanced to within nine miles of Sbeitla. Here, too, the Germans were in flight.

Sbiba is 33 miles northeast of Kasserine and 30 miles north of Sbeitla, one of the towns through which Marshal Rommel passed on his way from Faid Pass toward Kasserine.

Cruiser Shropshire To Retain Its Name

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Feb. 26

Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that the British cruiser Shropshire, turned over to Australia to replace the Canberra, which was sunk in Solomons Islands action, would retain its name.

Originally it was intended to rename the Shropshire the Canberra, but a cruiser being built in the United States will be given the Canberra's name.

Allies Raid Bou Arada Area

The communiqué said Allied forces made a successful raid further to the northeast in the Bou Arada area, capturing prisoners and inflicting casualties.

British and American troops pressing close on the heels of the retreating Germans, kept contact with them throughout Feb. 25, despite thickly sown minefields, the communiqué said, while United Nations air forces bombed Gafsa to the south, Mareth Line fortifications, the northern naval base of Bizerte and ranged the whole battle zone.

Kasserine Pass, the gateway by which Marshal Rommel had sought to drive into northern high plains, was cleared of the receding German tide at 3 p. m. Feb. 25.

Nor did reports from the front give indications how far the Germans might fall back before attempting to make a stand.

But it was celar that Marshal Rommel was suffering heavy casualties under a day and night hammering from nearly every type of bomber and fighter in the Allied armory, either in the Middle East or French North Africa.

RAF Bisley light bombers hammered Gafsa and Sbeitla by night, exploding ammunition dumps and starting fires.

Hurricane bombers and American fighters wrecked the roads in the area throughout the day.

Fighter-bombers attacked motor transport and the landing grounds at Gabès, while both heavy and medium bombers from Libya blasted Gabès a second time and attacked the Mareth Lines fortifications in the south.

Flying Fortresses with fighting and Spitfire escorts smashed at the docks at Bizerte by daylight, and left fire areas in their wake.

Montgomery Starts Pincers Movement

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth British Army to the south, meanwhile, was reported to have penetrated the outer defenses of the Mareth Line in the first phases of a developing pincers movement designed to squeeze the Africa Korps back onto the coastal plain and crush it between the two allied armies.

Fighting to stabilize a line along the dorsal ridge from Robaa to below Tebessa, 90 miles to the southwest, United Nations' troops were forcing Marshal Rommel to spread his army thinly along a long defense position, guarding every pass where British and American forces might break through to the coast and menace the Mareth Line from the rear.

Before Marshal Rommel's breakthrough from the east a week ago which carried him nearly to the key town of Thala, Allied troops were forced to defend each mountain pass over long communications lines across the plateau.

Marshal Rommel found their soft spot at thinly held Faid Pass and drove on to break through Kasserine Pass, 53 miles beyond.

Observers believed the heavy Allied attacks on Marshal Rommel's transport and rear positions were but a foretaste of what was coming as his army, moving back out of the mountains onto the long flat roads of the plateau to the east, offered an increasingly easy target for bombing and strafing.

Continent:

U. S. Airmen Bomb Northwest Germany

A strong force of United States bombers attacked Northwest Germany, it was announced officially.

For the first time American newspaper correspondents accompanied the United States Air Force raiders from England over Germany.

The correspondents underwent special training for this assignment. Newsmen never had been on an American raid in this theater before, and no correspondent of any nationality had previously flown over Germany on a daylight raid.

The RAF flew more than half way across Southern Germany on the night of Feb. 25 to unloose a heavy load of bombs on the industrial city of Nuremberg in one of the most intense of recent raids.

At the same time it was announced that on the night before American heavy bombers in a thrust at the Axis from the south struck Naples in the fourth raid this month.

The British Air Ministry announced that the raid on Nuremberg, the first since last August, and on other points in Western Germany, cost the RAF nine planes.

The assault on Nuremberg struck at the heart of the U-boat menace, for the city is one of the chief production centers for diesel engines that power submarines.

Armored vehicles, aircraft engines, electric motors, searchlights and firing devices for mines also are produced there.

An important junction for rail lines from the Ruhr and Berlin, Nuremberg lies on railways leading into Italy. With a population of nearly a half million, it is Bavaria's second city.

Russia:

Soviets Take Towns Toward Novorossisk

Closing a trap about the remnants of the German Army huddled in Novorossisk and wedged against the Kerch Strait, the Red Army forced its way into the railway town of Angelinskaya, about 60 miles northeast of Novorossisk, and then took Staronizhe-Steblievskaya, a few miles south, a Russian noon communiqué said.

The drive, 40 miles northwest of Krasnodar, apparently was progressing down the railway from Timoshevkskaya, previously recaptured, to Novorossisk.

West of Krasnodar, Russian columns were said to be pushing past Mingrelskaya, 33 miles from Novorossisk, and at Akhtirskaya, only 25 miles from the coast.

The advance was coupled in the war bulletin with a declaration that wave after wave of German counterattacks with tanks and motorized infantry had been repulsed southwest of Kramatorsk, in the Donets Basin north of Stalino, and that one Russian Army unit had wiped out more than a battalion of enemy infantry. The radiocast was recorded here by the Soviet radio monitor.

German forces, counterattacking in defense of the approaches to Orel, were repulsed with heavy losses in a number of sectors north of Kursk, it was asserted.

German Radio Admits Danger

German radio comment acknowledged that the drive west of Kharkov, which could aim for Konotop and Kiev, or for Poltava, Kremenchug and Dnieperopetrovsk, still held serious import for the Germans, but said the push "continues to lack clarity."

The early war bulletin was silent on the drive north of Kursk, aimed at Orel, but here again the German Radio spoke of Russian pressure in the area and told of fighting to the northwest, on the Central Front west of Moscow.

In that region, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, the German military commentator, asserted a Russian formation manning 20 American-made tanks was destroyed in the Gzhatsk sector, 100 miles west of Moscow on the road to Vyazma and Smolensk. Other Russian attacks in the region were repulsed, the Germans said.

The Russians have made no mention for weeks of any fighting anywhere in that area.

Another strong point was wrested from the enemy in the drive from Rostov toward Taganrog, and heavy blows were struck at German manpower, armor and planes in the Donets Basin southwest of Voroshilovgrad and southwest of Kramatorsk, the communiqué said.

The German news agency, DNB, broadcast a report heard in London that the Germans had recaptured Krasnoarmeisk and Kramatorsk, two key cities north of Stalino, which the Germans still hold. The Russians have told steadily of stiff fighting in those sectors but have not claimed major gains.

Military experts in London discounted the German report, but they studied with interest dispatches which said the Germans were throwing fresh reserves, supported by large tank and plane forces, into the battle to save Stalino and the Donets Basin.

New Britain:

Allied Raiders Hit 8,000-Ton Ship

Allied heavy bombers, attacking Rabaul, New Britain, for the fourth successive night, ranged over the harbor for two hours before dawn on Feb. 25, damaged an 8,000-ton ship, believed to be a seaplane tender, and scored direct or near hits on three cargo vessels, United Nations headquarters announced.

The raiders encountered no enemy fighters, but a glare of searchlights screened the harbor, which consistently has held the greatest volume of Japanese shipping south of Truk, in the mandated islands.

Four hits were scored on the 8,000-tonner from a low altitude and when last seen it was limping shoreward, settling by the stern, a communiqué said.

The planes also hit Vunakanau Airdrome and the northwest part of the town in the raid.

Allied ground troops in New Guinea, meanwhile, continued mopping-up operations north of Wau, in the Kumusi and Opi River valleys, attempting to clear the path toward Salamaua, the bulletin said. Allied attack planes, flying as low as 50 feet above the ground, bombed and machine-gunned towns and trails in the adjoining Mubo area and an airstrip near the Maria River.

Other United Nations airmen dealt punishment to airdromes at Gasmata and Cape Gloucester in New Britain, and caught a small cargo ship in the New Guinea harbor of Alexihafen.

It was announced that Major William G. Benn, whose home is in Washington, Pa., is officially listed as missing after disappearing Jan. 18 with others in a medium bomber on a survey flight near Dona, New Guinea.

Major Benn was a veteran of raids on Rabaul and last Oct. 27 was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by Gen. Douglas MacArthur for his feats in accounting for about 100,000 tons of enemy shipping.

Balkans:

Partisans Harass Axis Forces

Partisan fighters, employing the Russian system of scorched earth and guerrilla warfare, were reported in Balkan dispatches from Bern, Switzerland, to be destroying vital lines and routes of communication in Western Bosnia and in many other ways causing the Axis forces great anxiety.

The Deutsche Zeitung, German language newspaper in Croatia, recently complained that these underground forces were "inciting the populace in the formation of a powerful front of resistance."

A Budapest dispatch quoting a Zagreb report said 5,000 partisans had been killed and an equal number wounded. These reports made no mention of Axis casualties.

It was reported the Germans were using Stuka bombers to seek out fortified buildings and locate the Partisan mountain hideouts, from which guerrilla machine guns suddenly rake Axis troops.

The Budapest dispatch also quoted the Zagreb report as saying three bridges were blasted by saboteurs between Kostanica and Bosnanski Novy.

China:

Japanese Retreat In Canton Area

A general Japanese withdrawal along the southern section of the Canton-Hankow railway is in progress, Chinese field dispatches reported.

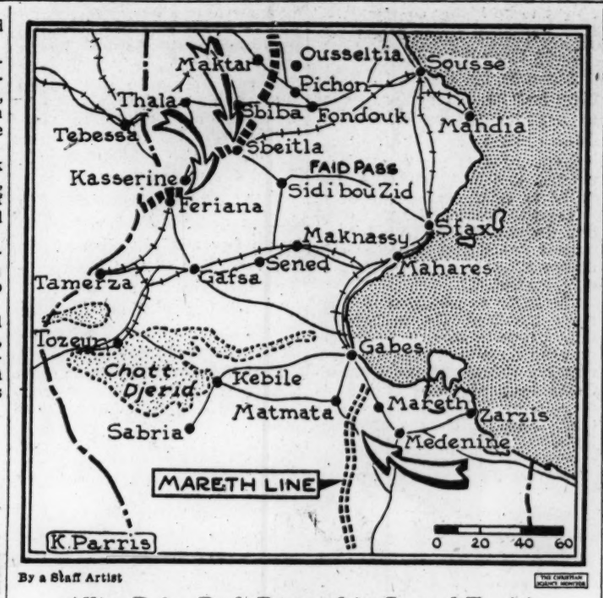
They said the Chinese had retaken Lupao, 25 miles northwest of Canton, on Feb. 23 and that the battered enemy forces retreated in the direction of Samshui, a river and railway town west of Canton, after a desperate rearguard action.

Chinese troops were reported to have passed Kuntien and pressed on toward Sunkai, a railway town 15 miles north of Canton, and one of the key points in the Japanese defense system around this great South China city.

The Chinese High Command announced that while the Japanese are pressing their local offensives in at least four theaters in the Yangtze Valley and in the Far Southwest, most of these have been held or turned back.

A communiqué told of a Japanese attempt to cross the Yangtze in Central Hupeh Province which was turned into a costly failure by Chinese artillery fire and air bombing. In western Yunnan Province a Japanese attempt to advance northward west of the Salween River was said to have been frustrated.

The spokesman said the Japanese had used about 6,000 of their own troops and a number of Chinese puppet soldiers in occupying Kwangchowwan, a coastal area about 250 miles southwest of Honk Kong.



By a Staff Artist

Allies Drive Back Rommel in Central Tunisia

White arrows indicate the main points at which American and British troops are driving back General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's force in Central Tunisia. Broken line is approximately the present position of the battle line.

War Insurance Rates Reduced in England

Recorded by CBS

New York, Feb. 26

Following the slackening of German air activity over England, the insurance rate for war damages to British trading firms "has now been reduced by half," the British Radio reported today.

Burma:

U. S. Airmen Rout Attackers of Assam

Fresh reports on a Japanese attempt to attack American air bases in Assam on Feb. 25 disclosed that the 10th United States Air Force fighters had positively or probably destroyed 29 planes and only nine of the total of 46 raiders were sighted heading back for the home fields, a communiqué said.

Six Japanese bombers and three of their fighter escort were wrecked and 20 more enemy craft probably were knocked down, according to the revised figures.

The new count, delayed because the dog-fights, in which not a single American plane was lost, spread over 300 square miles of territory, increased the number of Japanese planes destroyed by three, the number of probable victories by eight.

The communiqué said details were "still incomplete, and disclosed that many of the American fighter planes came down immediately after their tangles with the Japanese, refueled and went on to bomb enemy bases in Northern Burma.

A Japanese camp in the Hukawny Valley was destroyed, a second camp was damaged and a railroad engine was shot up.

American planes pounded again at the Irrawaddy rail and vehicle bridge at Myitgne, below Mandalay, which the Japanese have been attempting feverishly to restore to service after repeated previous bombings.

Long Struggle Seen by Glassford

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26 (AP)—Rear Admiral William Glassford, in his first public statement since his recent return from the African war theater, pictured here a long struggle ahead for the United Nations, and added, "I can assure you we have just begun."

He made the principal speech at the launching of two seaplane derricks at the Charleston Navy Yard.

The commandant of the Sixth Naval District said, "I have seen something of war in the rough over there and learned a little about our plans. One of the impressions I came back with is that the war is largely a matter of ships—not only surface ships but airships as well."

Australia Takes First Steps In Postwar Reconstruction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 26—Federal Treasurer J. B. Chifley recently appointed Minister of Postwar Reconstruction, is taking the first steps to implement the Government's plans for the absorption of war workers and servicemen into peacetime occupations when the war ends. The Government proposes immediately to lay the foundation for a comprehensive national welfare scheme which is to be brought into full operation.

The aim is to insure a high level of employment. Minimum social standards are to be effected throughout the community.

Mr. Chifley declared that while it was impracticable in wartime to introduce so comprehensive a scheme, the Government planned to establish immediately a national welfare fund with which to finance the full program when it comes into operation.

Commencing next July, it is proposed to pay into this fund annually a sum of around £30,000,000. Due to the fact that in the early stages the full scheme won't be in operation, it is expected this fund will build up credit balances which may be used when the welfare program is in full swing.

Bonus for Children

An immediate part of the plan would include a maternity bonus for each child ranging from £5 for the first child to £7 10s. for the third; maternity benefit for mothers of 25s. weekly for eight weeks, and contribution of £10 toward the funeral expenses of old-age pensioners.

Just what will be involved in the major phase of the national welfare scheme, no one yet knows. What is daily becoming more clear is the fact that to put these measures into effect is going to take much more planning than many hitherto have realized. Moreover, it is being pointed out in some quarters that a great deal of Australian postwar reconstruction will inevitably be affected by the Commonwealth's responsibilities arising from common obligations of the United Nations toward one another under the Atlantic Charter.

The making of a brand new order for Australia is not simply a matter of internal organization including the amending of the Constitution to give the Federal Parliament greater powers and the setting up of new controls. These are only the machinery of reform useless unless they are accompanied by fundamental changes in ideas and ways of thought.

It is being pointed out that postwar Australia may be faced with a setup differing greatly from that of the past. It is felt that it is not wise for Australia to advance too far with internal postwar reconstruction plans until at least the broad lines of postwar world reconstruction have been adopted by the victorious United Nations.

Pilot on Roosevelt Trip Promoted by TWA Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—Otis F. Bryan, general manager of the intercontinental division of transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., and pilot on part of President Roosevelt's trip to Africa, has been elected vice-president of the company, it was announced here today.

Having flown 2,000,000 miles as a TWA pilot, Mr. Bryan was at the controls of the four-engine Douglas C-54 transport carrying President Roosevelt and his party on several legs of the historic Casablanca flight last month.

ODT Cuts Beer Shipments To Aid Potato Transport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Shipments of beer by refrigerator cars was being drastically curtailed through the Midwest today by the Office of Defense Transportation in a move to release cars desperately needed by North Dakota and Minnesota farmers for transporting seed potatoes to the South for spring sowing.

Approximately 100 refrigerator cars a day are being made available for other uses by an order from the ODT cutting beer shipments by rail from the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul breweries by 50 per cent for a half-week period, it was disclosed here. Approximately 1,200 to 1,500 refrigerator cars a week are employed in normal times transporting beer from Milwaukee's breweries alone.

Extension of the order to cover a longer period of time and include a larger area embracing Omaha and Kansas City was contemplated as Defense Transportation officials were in receipt of a plea from Red River Valley Potato shippers demanding allocation of 3,500 cars before March 15 to avert bankruptcy.

Portable Stoves Used

Refrigerator cars, warmed by portable stoves for winter travel, are extensively used for transport of produce and commodities—potatoes, citrus fruit and beer alike—which would be damaged by below-freezing temperatures.

The curtailment of beer shipments is the latest development in a general program promulgated by the Office of Defense Transportation to assure the most efficient use of America's limited supply of railroad rolling stock, including refrigerated freight cars, none of which have been built since 1940 due to the steel shortage.

As developed under Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the ODT, this program envisages supplying rolling stock first to meet the needs of the armed forces, second to civilian consumption, and finally, if any cars remain, to the transport of less-essential commodities.

Under this listing, farm produce is definitely rated above beer as a more essential commodity for winning the war, despite claims advanced within government agencies, holding beer to be necessary for national morale.

Demands which may require further curtailment in the use of refrigerator cars for less-essential commodities were foreseen as due to arise soon in California and Florida, and later on, in the apple-growing Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys of Washington.

Transportation of Produce

Rail shipments of citrus fruits and fresh vegetables will be greatly expanded this year to meet the needs of the armed forces and civilians deprived of many canned goods by rationing. Under the ODT "priority" program, this may mean that these cars will be seldom available for certain canned goods, less-essential vegetables including lettuce, and beer.

Faced with the need for unprecedented trains of cars to transport meats, eggs, butter, potatoes and fruits to the armed camps, training centers and loading docks, the Office of Defense Transportation, working through the Interstate Commerce Commission, has instituted a pool of 140,000 refrigerator cars under control of an I. C. C. agent at Chicago. From this pool allocations are made to every section of the United States where valid need may arise.

Simultaneously, more efficient car-loading has been instituted. Where refrigerator cars customarily carried 462 orange crates to peacetime years, the ODT has now ordered that they carry 557 crates, and this 20 per cent increase alone has released nearly 100 cars a day in the citrus fruit areas.

Loading of potatoes has been increased from 38,000 to 45,000 pounds a car in line with the general effort to make transportation fit production in America's food-for-victory campaign.

Consumers 'Men in Middle' Of Washington Pull and Haul

Continued from Page 1

reasons, but would freeze them at that point. It would permit lesser salaries to rise to a peak of $25,000 net, subject to the power of the Treasury to disallow "unreasonable" increases.

Nor was this the only sharp rebuff administered to the Roosevelt Administration this week.

Children's Bureau Cut

The Children's Bureau had sought $1,200,000 in the first deficiency appropriation bill for grants to states for emergency maternity and infant care for the wives of those enlisted men who are fighting overseas or training at home. As part of its attack on bureaucracy, the Committee struck out this and several other items, pointing out that while such aid might be good in itself, it should be achieved in a different way.

The House Appropriations Committee administered an even sharper rebuff to Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Mr. McNutt declares his United States Employment Service faces demoralization, that it lost 70 per cent of its personnel last year from turnover, and that about 15 per cent of the authorized jobs in the agency are going begging because the wage standards are below other Federal jobs. This agency will be the key pin in the big new plans to allocate manpower, but his appeal for $2,454,000 to "save" the agency was rejected on the ground that the proposal lacks direct Congressional authorization. The running Congressional feud with the Executive, it is thought possible here, may force the retirement of Mr. McNutt, as it did earlier of OPA Administrator Leon Henderson.

Labor Secretary Rebuffed

The rebuff to Secretary Perkins came in another victory for the anti-Administration majority in the House Appropriations Committee. Because of the great interest in factory absenteeism, Miss Perkins had sought $337,000 in a supplementary appropriation to help combat the menace, but this was refused on the ground that it should have direct Congressional authorization.

The rebuffs to Mr. McNutt and Secretary Perkins were only two of many similar refusals of the powerful committee to go along with New Deal proposals.

In another field, President Roosevelt has apparently lost his fight to continue the National Resources Planning Board, of which his uncle is chairman. Always suspicious of this agency, which the President has urged as an aid to postwar planning, the funds have been dropped by the House, but are thought likely to be restored in the Senate.

Some of these actions may be modified in the further course of legislative consideration, but in the whole attack on "bureaucrats" and the demand for economy, almost any domestic action of the Administration can come in for criticism.

Civil Service Fight

Thus, for example, Mr. Roosevelt has been making a vigorous fight to protect the civil service against the McKellar bill, with the support of the League of Women Voters and other reform organizations. The McKellar bill would require senatorial confirmation, interpreted as meaning designation, for officeholders receiving over $4,500.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, however, in supporting the McKellar bill yesterday, said the measure is needed to hold "these bureaucrats to strict accountability for their expenditures."

This combines the twin arguments of "bureaucracy" and "economy" under which the successful revolt against the Administration is proceeding.

Rommel Uses British Caution To His Advantage in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

tions of Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. General Jackson rushed up the valley and caused President Lincoln to alter his whole plan for the campaign. Marshal Rommel has done the same; and, having caused all the mischief he could, is now returning to a vital spot to meet the major enemy.

Germans' Advantage

On arrival in Tunisia, Marshal Rommel found one change greatly to his advantage. In most of Tunisia he finds the situation reversed from what it was in Libya.

The location of airdromes has given an advantage to the Germans; and loss of three advanced airdromes last week will have increased this advantage. That is why Stuka dive bombers have been so successful against land forces in passes and defiles.

I know of no case where dive-bombing has been decisively successful except where the side using them had already secured fighter supremacy in the air above. Fighter supremacy is a prerequisite for success. Unfortunately, the Germans have it at the moment.

Then there is the question of port facilities. The Germans have succeeded in landing a sufficient number of super-heavy tanks to re-equip a large part of the personnel of Marshal Rommel's two panzer formations—the 10th and 21st Divisions.

Outstanding Achievement

Having regard to the amount of bombing of ports by the Allied Air Forces, this is a very remarkable achievement. Port facilities of Bizerte are better than those of any other Tunisian harbor and it is probable that the heavy Mark VI tanks were landed there and then sent south by road. Some may have ben landed at Sfax, 180 miles farther south.

The lesson we learned from this is that night bombing can never entirely seal a port; and that day bombing as routine is unprofitable unless fighter escorts can be provided.

To render a port unworkable, around-the-clock bombing is necessary—and this is not continuously possible unless the port is within single-seater fighter range of attacking air forces.

In connection with Tunisian operations it does not seem to be generally understood even yet that American and French troops form part of the First Army under General Anderson and that General Alexander is in supreme command over both the First and Eighth Armies.

Famed Battleship Oregon Is Scrapped

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore., Feb. 26

The old U. S. S. Oregon started on her way to war again Feb. 23—this time as scrap metal for more modern weapons.

The famed battleship, pride of Uncle Sam's Navy during the Spanish-American war, lost her 25-ton foremast and other parts of her superstructure as contractors began dismantling operations under a Navy contract.

The battleship has been an historical relic and museum at her Willamette River berth for many years.

'C.R.' Due for Visit With Gandhi

POONA, India, Feb. 26 (AP)—Chakravarthi Rajagopalachariar, former member of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Party, who is seeking to unify the conflicting elements in India's complicated political structure, has arrived in Poona to interview the fasting Mohandas K. Gandhi.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar's interview with Mr. Gandhi, which may take place today, will mark the first time he has seen the imprisoned Nationalist leader since the Congress Party started its civil disobedience campaign at Mr. Gandhi's behest. He was refused permission to talk with Mr. Gandhi a few months ago.

Mr. Gandhi, meanwhile, passed the seventeenth day of his three-week fast today in good enough shape to encourage his medical attendants to expect his recovery.

Mr. Gandhi, fasting because the Indian Government will not release him unconditionally from confinement in the Aga Khan's Palace, received a large number of visitors yesterday including immediate members of his family.

[In London a committee of the All-India Congress Party sought United States aid to obtain Mr. Gandhi's release. They called on Counselor H. Freeman Matthews at the Embassy asking that everything possible be done to obtain Mr. Gandhi's unconditional release immediately. Mr. Matthews said the petition would be forwarded to Washington.]

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Canada's 'Beveridge Plan' Is Issue of '44 Election

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 26—Canada's "Beveridge Plan" is unfolding slowly here in successive stages. It will not be complete until the eve of the next general election, probably in 1944. Then it will be the chief feature of the Mackenzie King Government's election platform, unless present plans are drastically changed by the course of the war.

Characteristically, Mr. King is moving with caution toward his ultimate goal. He will submit to Parliament shortly a national health insurance program and it has been conceived in a fashion to avoid a constitutional clash with the provinces.

As drafted by the Government, the health insurance scheme would be administered by the provinces. It would be, in fact, a series of provincial schemes, with federal help in financing them. Any province setting up an insurance scheme on minimum standards of service would receive a federal grant-in-aid. Thus there will be no need to touch the Canadian Constitution, as there would be if the Federal Government administered insurance itself.

The draft act is designed to cover all Canadians compulsorily through the provincial authorities. Every single wage earner would pay 50 cents a week into the insurance fund or $1, if he were married, to cover his wife. He would not pay anything for the insurance of his children. The National and Provincial Governments would carry the cost of insuring all dependents except wives.

Lower Brackets Cared For

In addition, provision is made for wage earners in the lowest brackets. Where a worker could not afford to pay the basic insurance fee, a local board would decide how much he could afford. The balance would be paid by his employer. Otherwise, business will not be asked to contribute at all to the scheme and this fact is counted upon to avoid serious opposition to the whole program from businessmen.

Large contributions must be made to the insurance fund by Federal and Provincial Governments. It is calculated that the Federal Government will have to find about $40,000,000 a year and the nine Provincial Governments together twice that sum. Against this, however, they can count large savings in their present cost of health care for indigents.

This plan goes to a Parliamentary Committee now. It may be accepted during the present session of Parliament but there is no positive assurance that it will be adopted before next year. Everything will depend on the speed of the Committee's work and on the representations made to it by the provinces, by employers and workers.

Full Study Expected

It is understood that the Committee plans a comprehensive study of federal and provincial social insurance legislation both in North America and abroad.

Doubtless the Committee will be materially helped not only by provincial legislation already in force, but by research now going on in Provincial Government Committees.

The Government's program does not end with health insurance. It includes in general the other features of the Beveridge Plan in Britain. There will be contributory old-age pensions in place of the present noncontributory pensions of only $20 a month at the age of 70. There will be maternity benefits and children's allowances.

The Government is not ready yet to introduce these measures but they will certainly appear, unless all present plans are changed, at the next session of Parliament a year hence. These reforms may be more difficult constitutionally than the comparatively simple device adopted in the case of health insurance. It is not clear yet that the larger program can be administered without changes in the constitutional arrangements between the Dominion and the Provinces.

Bound to Be Some Conflict

In any case, apart from questions of jurisdiction, all these things impinge so directly on the revenues and expenditures of Federal and Provincial Governments that the existing constitutional arrangements are certain to be involved. If they have to contribute heavily to new insurance funds, the Provinces will tend to cling to their existing revenue sources, especially to the income tax. But the Federal Government, embracing the report of a Royal Commission on this question, wants to take over all income taxes for itself, permanently. In return, it would assume Provincial debts and it would guarantee to subsidize any province which could not maintain the "national standard" of public service.

This "national standard" is the core of whole program suggested by the Royal Commission on Federal-Provincial relations. Its chief aim is to level down the startling differences in public services and living standards as between the Provinces. But if social insurance is to be inaugurated piecemeal, if Provinces are to be free to adopt some features of it and reject others, and if the richer Provinces are to receive the largest federal subsidies because they undertake the largest insurance schemes, then the variation in public service and living standards will not be leveled downward but exaggerated.

Thus its "Beveridge Plan" inevitably brings Canada back to a basic consideration of its whole constitutional structure, and the permanent relations between the Provinces and the Dominion. Here is a problem which, having baffled all governments in the past, is not likely to be settled in a hurry or without controversy.

Hard Is the Allied Road to Russia

Associated Press

An Ammunition Ship Blasted by Nazi Bomb

Smoke and sparks shoot upward from this ammunition ship in a convoy of ships carrying lend-lease supplies to a Soviet port. Three enemy planes, attacking other vessels of the convoy, were destroyed by this explosion. The attack occurred several hundred miles off the northern European coast, north of the Arctic Circle. Despite the heavy toll taken by the Axis, planes, tanks, and guns are getting through.

French Rift in Africa Nearer Closing

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Latest reports from North Africa seem to indicate that chances for an eventual understanding between the French groups have improved. Under the pressure of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's attack against the Allied Front and urged by Allied representatives in North Africa, French leaders are increasingly aware of the necessity of establishing a united front of all Frenchmen hostile to the Axis.

Not only have Gen. Henri Giraud and Governor General Marcel Peyrouton appealed to all Frenchmen "to cease their family quarrels," but they apparently are working out a new scheme of government in North Africa which is more likely to satisfy French liberals and public opinion in the Anglo-Saxon countries.

French personalities with an anti-Vichy past have been nominated to important posts in the Algerian administration. Charles Brunel, former Mayor of Algiers and linked to de Gaullist forces in North Africa, will head the new Algerian Economic War Council and Gen. René Chambe, an officer who has reportedly no Vichy connections, has been appointed Secretary of Information and Propaganda in General Giraud's Cabinet.

Although much still will have to be done to get rid of French officials who compromised themselves in collaborating with the Axis, anti-Vichy groups in North Africa at least are no longer entirely excluded from participation in the new Giraud setup.

Consultative Groups

More important, perhaps, than nomination of some anti-Vichy men to administrative posts is the formation or re-establishment of consultative institutions which will collaborate with General Giraud and M. Peyrouton in the administration of the territory. The new Economic War Council is bound to play an important role in the mobilization of North African resources and the announced re-establishment of a government financial committee and of the Superior Council of Algeria will help to reorganize badly shattered government finances.

Yet administrative changes in North Africa, although improving the political climate and partly alleviating the uneasiness felt in Anglo-Saxon countries at the continuation of authoritarian rule in Allied-occupied territories, have not established a democratic basis for the Giraud government. Until this day, we do not know what the French population in North African actually thinks about the political situation and if they are willing to give whole-hearted support to North African mobilization against the Axis.

In order to stabilize the North African regime and to obtain popular collaboration, organization of political institution which expresses the wishes of the population appears necessary.

General Giraud will not have to look far in order to find French prewar institutions which might be suited to this purpose. When the late Admiral François Darlan took over in North Africa, the presidents of the French provincial assemblies of the departments of Algiers, Oran, and Constantine (conseils généraux) addressed a letter to the Admiral in which they protested against his decision which they declared to be completely illegal. As Vichy could not be considered any more as an independent government, they said, it had lost its "constitutional legality." Legal authority in territories not occupied by the Nazis, therefore, they contended, could only be exercised by virtue of the Constitution of 1875. A legal government alone, they pointed out, will succeed in mobilizing French forces in North Africa. A copy of this letter has been sent to the American Department of State in Washington.

Assemblies Get Power

The meaning of this declaration is that authority in North Africa should be handed over to the provincial assemblies or that, at least, these bodies should co-operate in the political organization of Allied-occupied territories. The constitutional law, to which the letter of the presidents alludes, is not exactly part of the French Constitution voted by the National Assembly of 1875.

On Feb. 15, 1872, when French republicans feared that new revolutionary troubles or a monarchist "coup d'état" in France might restrain liberty of the Parliament, the Assembly voted the so-called "Law Tréveneuc." This law stated that if the National Assembly was dissolved illegally or was actually unable to assemble, provincial assemblies should come together immediately and assume administration of their departments.

Every assembly had to elect two delegates and these delegates were to constitute a provisional national assembly. All French authorities were bound to execute orders of the provincial councils or of the provisional assembly formed by their delegates. The provincial assemblies were to maintain order and to organize the liberation of France and of its parliament. They had to dissolve when a legal national assembly was reconstituted.

Opinions of French legalists are divided. Some declare the Law Tréveneuc has been invalidated by the constitutional law of 1875 but the majority of French legal authorities is inclined to believe that—as the Constitution does not specifically take account of a possible illegal dissolution of the French Parliament—the law of 1875 remains valid and an integral part of the French Constitution.

The Allies, firmly opposed to any authoritarian regime in France and anxious to bring about an expression of the free will of the French people, will find it greatly to their interest to urge the revival of democratic assemblies in North Africa.

Although the actual provincial assemblies are dominated by conservative groups, more progressive factions of the North African population also would be represented in their framework.

Re-establishment of provincial assemblies in North Africa, moreover, would constitute a precedent influencing the administration of territory in metropolitan France if the Allies should occupy them during coming offensives. Return to republican legality in North Africa, would, at the same time, widen and strengthen the basis of the Giraud administration which so far has ruled North Africa as authoritatively as did Vichy's proconsuls.

De Gaulle Asks Youth To Sabotage Invader

Recorded by CBS

London, Feb. 26

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in a radiocast over the British Radio, today called on French youth to "do everything that can be done to harm the invader while awaiting the time to destroy him."

"Group yourselves in a disciplined fashion into the organizations of resistance which are the Fighting France of the Interior of France. Follow our advice," he appealed.

"Young men and women of France; have courage. The hour of the greatest effort is here. . . ."

Foods From Wood and Charcoal For German and French Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 26—Some idea of the extent of the food problem on the European continent can be gained by the most recent reports from France and Germany on present production and experiments with new artificial meat, sugar, and lard made from wood and charcoal.

Thus Le Matin of Paris states categorically that "actually in Germany today wood is being transformed into artificial meat and eaten in flakes either with sauce or in soup."

These reports describe the work being done by the German chemist Friedrich Bergius, well known for his successes with synthetic gasoline, and similar experiments which are being carried out in the neighborhood of Paris by which it is expected to be possible to make large scale use of timber for food.

Sugar From Shavings

One of the most successful of these centers is Laboratories Scholler-Tornesch, near Hamburg, where it is claimed it is now possible to produce 30 to 40 kilos of sugar which is refinable for human consumption from every hundred kilos of wood shavings.

Similarly Andre Kling, Honorary Director of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, is said to have perfected a system under which it is possible to produce sugar from chestnuts.

Most of these nutrition novelties own their origin to the work of the late Louis Pasteur. French researchist, and German natural scientists are now adapting his research in the production of wood alcohol and other substitute carburants, while French natural scientists announce that they are now able to make even butter from charcoal.

Similarly symptomatic of present circumstances the German paper Deutsche Bergwerks Zeitung announced on Feb. 13 that owing to the temporary shortage of vegetables all workers in the mining industry of Germany would be supplied with two vitamin drops daily.

Vitamins Compulsory

The distribution of the vitamin drops, which started Feb. 15 and will continue until April 1, when it is hoped sufficient vegetables will be available, is compulsory.

While it is probably true that France, largely owing to the loss of its North African possessions, is at present the most ersatz-minded country on the continent, the German housewife also is increasingly forced to add other substitute foods to acorn coffee which has been in general use in Germany for some years.

The whole situation is best summed up by a long article in Le Matin on Feb. 17 which demands in large type: "Are we going to eat our forests?"

Canadian Bombers Crash in Flight

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 26 (AP)—Four Royal Canadian Air Force fliers were killed and three are missing following the crash Wednesday night of two bombers from the Dartmouth Air Station, Wing Commander W. C. Van Camp, commanding the station, announced today.

One aircraft of a squadron of four on a routine flight released a depth charge near Charlottetown, P. E. I., when it ran into difficulties. It later crashed near Shediac, New Brunswick, after the three crew members parachuted. They are listed as missing.

This explains the heavy bomb explosion outside Charlottetown on Feb. 24 which did minor damage in the area of the blast but caused no casualties.

Another plane set out for the home station, just across the harbor from Halifax, but crashed six miles away, killing all four crew members. The other two aircraft set down safely at the Charlottetown airport.

Kleiber Refuses To Lead in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Henry E. Voegeli, manager of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, has disclosed that Erich Kleiber, noted European and South American conductor, had refused to appear with the orchestra here this week.

Arrangements had been made for Mr. Kleiber to conduct four concerts, but Feb. 23, Mr. Voegeli said, he received a telegram which said, "Kleiber refuses coming to Chicago now since you made your announcement regarding Defauw." It was signed by the National Concert and Artists Management, Mr. Kleiber's New York managers.

Desire Defauw, director of "concert symphoniques" in Montreal, was appointed director of the Chicago orchestra Feb. 11, succeeding the late Dr. Frederick Stock. He will take over his new duties in the fall season. In Mr. Kleiber's place, Hans Lange, associate conductor here, will take over the baton this week.

U. S. Supplies Shipped to Spain

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 26 (AP)—Disclosing that the United States has been exporting stores of oil, cotton, food, and other products to Spain to aid in restoration of its economy, United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes declared today:

"The United States stands ready to continue to extend any help it can to Spain, which itself is doing so much with such obvious success to develop a peace economy that can, and will, carry this country safely into a future period of world peace."

He asserted that the amount of petroleum products available in Spain now is "considerably higher than the present per capita distribution to the people of the Atlantic seaboard of the United States itself" and said oil has been flowing to Spain since last September in an amount which equaled the full capacity of the Spanish tanker fleet.

The Ambassador, speaking on the 25th anniversary of the American Chamber of Commerce here, praised Spain as having effected a vigorous economic renaissance under "wise direction of the Government which, while fostering works of peace at home, has held aloof from war abroad."

Cotton Shipment

In announcing details of American exports to Spain, Ambassador Hayes disclosed that 25,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia had been made available to this country recently despite shortages in the United States. He also disclosed that a shipment of 10,000 tons of cotton recently had been sent to Spain and said "a very notable increase of cotton imports" could be expected here.

Other products urgently required here which are being furnished by the United States include peas, beans, coal, cellulose, carbon black, codfish, and industrial chemicals, the Ambassador said.

The petroleum products shipments had by last Jan. 1, the envoy said, given the Spanish sufficient stocks to increase gasoline rations, put more trucks on the highways, and start busses running in Madrid.

Many manufactured goods and repair parts cannot be supplied to Spain as long as the war lasts, but increases in the movement of other and immediately needful commodities have been agreed to by the United States, he declared.

Two-Way Traffic

Traffic has been two-way, Mr. Hayes said, with eight merchantmen and six oil tankers clearing Spanish ports for the United States in December.

The Ambassador asserted that the United States shared responsibility for mistakes after the last war, which he said included "half-hearted acceptance of the League of Nations, industrial and commercial exclusiveness, efforts to collect international debts while excluding goods as payment, and universal worship of the so-called favorable trade balance."

Mr. Hayes said he had every reason to believe that after this war, the American people would help negotiation for a peace "fortified by both moral and political sanctions."

Mme. Chiang's Fete Sets Capital Agog

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Washington preened itself today for a chance to see Mme. Chiang Kai-shek at a social affair.

For the "First Lady of China," who has been a White House guest for more than a week, the Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Wei Tao-ming are giving a reception.

Guests are strictly the top layer folk of Capital pyramids. There simply wouldn't have been room for ramifications.

Ranking members of the Diplomatic Corps, of the Army and the Navy, of the State Department, of other Cabinet branches, of the many Government agencies and Members of Congress are among those invited to the largest pillared ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel.

As a starter, Members of Congress and their wives made a list of 1,000. Somehow the diplomats, the military and the government officials had to be confined to another thousand. That meant whittling from the general group to the inner lines.

All the while the Embassy was besieged with requests for invitations. After all, it was Madame Chiang's only social appearance in the Capital.

The Chinese, versed in politeness, announced yesterday that it was with regret that the lists for the reception were closed.

Medal for President Popular With Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Senate passed yesterday without dissent a resolution to authorize a gold medal for President Roosevelt in recognition of his flight to the conference with Prime Minister Churchill at Casablanca.

The resolution, which now goes to the House, authorizes the Treasury to strike the medal in recognition of the President's "contribution in inspiring confidence in aviation," the expense to be borne by the American section of the International League of Aviators.

Mrs. San Diego Now Mrs. Fixit And Block Plan Stock Goes Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Mrs. San Diego has laid aside her knitting, taken up her household screwdriver and pliers and has become Mrs. Fixit.

It was the war and its threat to their daily habits and convenience that brought this about.

Until a few months ago these women accepted their household appliances as matters of course. It seemed that these handy gadgets which make housework easy always had been available, and that they probably would be forever at hand. There were electric toasters, vacuum sweepers and radios. If a piece of equipment wore out it could be replaced from the appliance store. Why be concerned?

Then a few months ago it began to be evident that stores were out of articles which the public wanted.

When would the merchant be getting another shipment? "After the war, lady," he had to report. "Better have the old one fixed." That was No. 1 startling for Mrs. San Diego; No. 2 came soon.

"Block Plan" Started It

Demands upon repair shops had become so heavy that the simple task of connecting a loose wire might have to wait a week or more. The volume of work to be done had increased as new equipment became unavailable, and the number of workmen qualified as repairmen had decreased. These men are rated as technical experts and they have been called too work in war plants, or have gone into the military services.

The final blow was hardly less disconcerting. The women tried to get friend husband to do the repairing, only to find that he didn't know how, or that after a long day on a war job he was disinclined.

What to do? Mrs. San Diego decided rather quickly. She became Mrs. Fixit with a screwdriver and pair of pliers always ready. This did not just happen, however. It came about through the activity of the Women's Block Plan, a civilian defense organization under the chairmanship of Mrs. David A. Fraser.

Mrs. Fraser appealed to the San Diego Bureau of Radio and Electrical Appliances, and to the Gas Association. These groups are composed of appliance merchants who are eager to keep Mrs. San Diego in the habit of using the electric sweeper, iron and mixer. They assigned specialists to the problem and compiled a 64-page booklet entitled War-Timely Guide, of which 50,000 copies were printed for free distribution. They arranged for four men to instruct classes in home appliance repairing, all free.

Classes and Lectures

The course of instruction devised includes four two-hour classes. The first of these is an illustrated lecture which follows closely the instructions printed in the booklet.

The third lecture is devoted to care of gas heating appliances. There is little the amateur repairman can do with these, but by giving them a reasonable amount of attention their usefulness can be prolonged.

The closing class is devoted to the dimout, which admittedly is but a distant relative to the appliance problem. Most of the dimout regulations are directed at the home, and therefore create a problem for the housewife. She must learn what the rules are and how to obey them so that skyglow will be eliminated and coastal shipping protected against enemy submarines.

For the second class the women are instructed to take their screwdriver, pliers and friction tape, and cords and wall plugs which need fixing. They sit around a table and learn how to splice wires and make them safe. They discuss circuits and overloads, and learn how to replace blown fuses.

The course is not designed to replace the expert repairman. It does not teach women how to repair an electric motor, or how to trace the circuits in her radio. But it does teach the housewife how to determine whether the difficulty is simple, and if so how to fix it.

Prevention is stressed in the lectures. Don't kink or bruise an electric cord, the textbook advises. Don't thrust pins through insulation. Avoid exposure of a live circuit. Simple little suggestions like these will prevent no end of trouble.

The refrigerator comes in for attention. If it fails to work test the connection at the wall, using a light on an extension cord. Don't overcrowd the storage space. Avoid placing in the refrigerator foods which do not need this type of protection. Don't leave foods in heavy paper wrapping. Defrost at regular intervals. These rules will save needless wear on machinery and will help keep operating costs down.

OPA Obtains Meat Restraining Order

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 26 (AP)—A restraining order was issued Feb. 24 by Federal Judge G. B. Kennamer enjoining M. V. Stokes Packing Company, of Andalusia, from delivering "controlled" meats in excess of 1941 deliveries.

Injunction proceedings were instituted by the OPA against the Andalusia firm and the White Rock Packing Company, Dothan, charging both firms with "slaughtering and delivering to civilian channels more than their permitted quotas of meats."

The OPA explained that "controlled" meats were those under direction of Federal meat slaughtering restrictions. The Dothan firm was also accused of selling ungraded beef in violation of maximum price regulations. The White Rock case will be heard Feb. 25.

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'Random Harvest' at State and Orpheum — Dance — Chamber Music

Greer Garson, Ronald Colman Co-Starred in Hilton Romance

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Random Harvest," which came Thursday to the State and Orpheum, has already had a remarkable success in New York. It opened there at the Music Hall the week before Christmas and is still running, establishing a record which surpasses even that of "Mrs. Miniver," the previous long-run title-holder at that house.

Now an engagement of 11 weeks at the Radio City Music Hall is not something to be lightly dismissed. The film, moreover, has the advantage of a lustrous production, supervised by Sidney Franklin, the producer of "Mrs. Miniver," and directed by Mervyn LeRoy. The screen adaptation of James Hilton's novel was prepared by Claudine West, George Froeschel, and Arthur Wimperis, all of whom had a hand in arranging the material for "Mrs. Miniver." And there is admirable acting by a cast headed by Greer Garson and Ronald Colman, neither of whom needs to be introduced to movie audiences. But before taking to the woods a minority spokesman might be permitted to suggest that the story, before it is finished, puts considerable strain on the willing suspension of disbelief.

The narrative opens in 1918 at the Melbridge asylum in England. Among the patients is a shell-shocked British soldier (Mr. Colman) who can recall neither his name nor his past, and is known merely as Smith. In the excitement of Armistice Day he wanders out of the institution and into the town. A kindly music hall actress (Miss Garson) observes his uncertain behavior and rescues him from return to the asylum.

To aid his recovery she takes him away into the country. Their friendship ripens into love; they are married and have a child; and he begins to build a new career for himself as a writer. But when he goes to Liverpool to confer with a newspaper editor he is struck by a taxicab, forgets all about his life as Smith, remembers that his real name is Ranier, and goes off to the impressive estate of his family.

From that point the complications become a little difficult to accept, as he almost marries an attractive young woman who is a niece by marriage, fails to recognize that his efficient secretary is the wife he had forgotten, and later marries his wife a second time, still not knowing who she is. Eventually by a chain of circumstances a happy conclusion is reached at the country cottage where he had begun his married life and his writing career.

But whatever opinion may be about the story—and it may be suspected that the sentiments appeal more to women than to men—there can be little question about the high quality of the production. Miss Garson's acting has the warmth and delicacy that have helped to make her reputation; Mr. Colman's the urbane polish and quiet dignity which are characteristic of him. Susan Peters, who is a comparative newcomer, makes something of a reputation for herself as the lively and sensitive girl whom Ranier almost marries. Philip Dorn as a sympathetic psychiatrist, Henry Travers as a country doctor, Reginald Owen as provincial "pub" proprietor, Bramwell Fletcher, Rhys Williams, Una O'Connor, Charles Waldron, and Elisabeth Risdon are among the other members of an impressive cast.

Rudolf Serkin

To play Sunday afternoon in Jordan Hall in a sonata recital with Adolf Busch.

Carmen Amaya and Her Troupe

Appearing in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon and evening. With her is her partner, Antonio Triana

Early Music Played on Old Instruments

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Harpsichord playing proved matter of particular interest at the Woman's City Club on Thursday evening, when Sylvia Marlowe was heard in a diversion provided by the Boston Society of Early Music. Not that Miss Marlowe was the whole thing, though she was indeed excelling when she performed the Vivaldi-Bach Concerto in D and the François Couperin "Le Tic-Toc-Choc" as solos. She appeared at her best, as listeners would probably agree, in works in which she took part along with Georges Laurent, flutist, or Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba player, in duet, or along with both those artists in trio.

An effect of singular charm as well as of antique curiosity which Miss Marlow secured on the harpsichord was of music sounding near by, contrasted with that sounding afar. This recalls something that was lost when the harpsichord went out of use and succumbed to the modern mechanism of hammers and single keyboard. The instrument of today acknowledges the deficiency by calling itself pianoforte. The soft-loud has to do for the near-far.

At some future time, that which on the harpsichord goes for an illusion may be worked out in the orchestra as a reality—sonorities away in the distance being organized with those close to. At present, the off-stage trumpet call is about the only device attempted.

If old-school composers knew what their little tinkling harpsichord could do, they realized also what it could not; and so they put instruments in companionship with it that could sustain a sound and could sing. Wherefore we find left among the records of eighteenth-century Leclair, a sonata for harpsichord and viola da gamba, which led off last night's pleasures. Then we find in the Bach legacy a sonata (E major) for flute and harpsichord, and we find in the Handel treasury a sonata (C major) for viola da gamba and harpsichord.

These two last occupied central places on the program and were doubtless the most important things selected by the Society for presentation. Each of them stands in four movements, two in an assertive and two in a meditative vein; and it fairly seems that here Handel gets away with greater glory than Bach. The middle movements of his sonata seemed as much of now as of then; a pity they have to be referred to with the conventional designations of allegro and adagio. They deserve at least fanciful names, though they are no doubt better off without fancy ones.

The pretentiously picturesque type of tag we find affixed to Pièces en Concert of Rameau, which closed the entertainment, composed for flute, viola da gamba and harpsichord: "La Poplinière," "La Timide," and (more reserved and regular) "Tambourin."

Veen Dancers With Orchestra

By Margaret Lloyd

Jan Veen and his Studio Dancers gave a ballet evening in Jordan Hall last night in conjunction with the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor. This well-tempered pooling of home talent provided pleasant entertainment for a friendly audience of good size.

The well-known Boston dancer and teacher, leaving the expressionistic dance of earlier years behind, put his best foot forward with the things he does best—the rhythmic step dance and comic pantomime. He has assurance, ease, a sense of fun, and of design and color in costume.

His popular solo, "Circus," in new apparel, is still amusing, and the newer tabloid "Carmen" is particularly deft in making its points. A suite of French Court Dances, done by Mr. Veen and the group, was interesting for its stylization of pre-classic forms. Likewise the Slavic Suite, to music of Dvořák and Smetana ("The Bartered Bride"), which, "exploiting" the Slavic spirit "lyrically, as pure folk dance, theatrically, and dynamically," made a novel presentation of familiar folk themes.

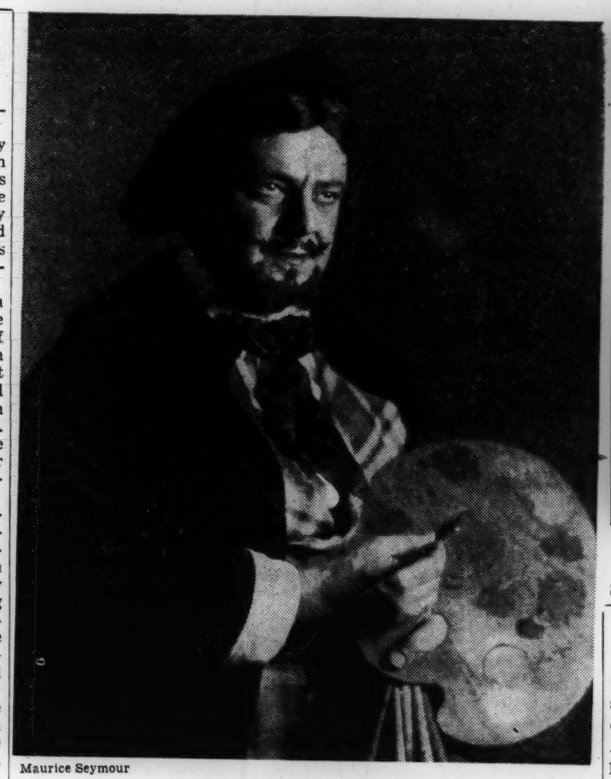
Adele Hooper, who choregraphed the theatrical section, "Dance of the Comedians," was Mr. Veen's partner of the evening, and seemed a little overawed by the distinction.

Mr. Veen offers nothing basically new, but does his old dances in new attire or arrangement. "Tales From the Vienna Woods," like "Circus," dates back to his early years in Boston, but as presented last night, ballet pas in toe shoes are posed against the modern barefoot style.

The one new composition, a Dance Divertissement to a score by Mr. Wagner, is the work of one of the Studio Dancers, Marion Kirk. It uses the carved-out clichés of what must now be called the old-fashioned kind of modern dance, to various musical tempos. But Miss Kirk is a sprightly little dancer, and Eleanore Guy, another member of the group, is an experienced one.

Somebody to watch is the Mexican lad, Aldo Cadena, who arrived at the studio one cold morning a year or so ago without an overcoat or much else in the way of personal possessions, having managed somehow to get there, determined to study with the man he had seen dance in Mexico the previous summer. He has the natural grace of the born dancer.

There were many young people in the orchestra pit as well as on the stage. Their enjoyment of the performance was communicable. The lighting, by Richard T. Ayres, was especially good.



Maurice Seymour

Mario Valle as Rodolfo

In "Bohème," which the San Carlo Opera Company will present at the Boston Opera House Friday evening, March 5. The nine-day engagement opens tomorrow evening.

'Vickie' for Copley

Fritzi Scheff, Block and Sully, J. C. Nugent, and Sally O'Neil will head the cast of "Vickie," which is announced by Edward Gould as the second of the attractions at the Copley Theater. It will begin a fortnight's engagement Tuesday evening, March 9. The play, a farce about women in uniform, was presented early in the season in New York, was written by S. M. Herzig, and was produced in Manhattan by Frank Mandel. "Pygmalion," the current play at the theater, will begin its second and final week Tuesday evening.

Violin Sonatas

Adolf Busch, violinist, and Rudolf Serkin, pianist, are billed for recitals in Jordan Hall on Sunday afternoons, Feb. 28 and April 11, at 3:30 o'clock. The first program:

Bach	Sonata E major
Schumann	Sonata D minor, op. 121
Beethoven	Sonata G major, op. 30, no. 3
Schubert	Rondo B minor, op. 70

The second program:

Mozart	Sonata E flat major
Schubert	Fantasie C major
Brahms	Sonata D minor
Beethoven	Sonata A major ("Kreutzer")

In 'Tomorrow the World'

Shirley Booth will have the role opposite Ralph Bellamy in "Tomorrow the World," the play by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau which Theron Bamberger will bring to the Wilbur Theater Monday evening, March 29, as the fifth subscription play of the Theater Guild and American Theater Society series.

Nelson Eddy to Sing

Nelson Eddy will give a song recital in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, March 28.

Violinist on Way

Louis Kaufman, violinist, making his Boston debut at Jordan Hall on the evening of Thursday, March 11, will present the following program:

Intrada	Desplanes-Nachez
Sonatina	Kubik
Sonata, Op. 108 (D minor)	Brahms
Concerto	Tchaikovsky
"Summerland"	Still
Ukelele Serenade	Copland
"Here's One"	Still
Samba	Triggs

To Give One-Act Plays

Three one-act plays will be presented by the Lolamy Theater under the title of "Three in a Mood," at the Joy Street Playhouse on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, March 4, 5, and 6. The plays are an adaptation of Ernest Hemingway's "The Killers," "The Doodlers" by John L. Gerstad, and William Saroyan's "Hello Out There."

Musical for Majestic

Billy Wynn's new musical, "More Powers to You," about which rumors of a Bostonian debut have been heard, is now reported to be coming to the Majestic on Monday, March 22.

Harcourt

Alexander Borovsky

Piano soloist at the Boston Symphony concerts this week.

Abbott in Town

George Abbott arrives in Boston today to conduct final rehearsals for "Kiss and Tell," which opens at the Wilbur Monday. Mr. Abbott is accompanied by F. Hugh Herbert, author of the comedy, and the cast.

'Away We Go' Additions

Edwin Clay and Sherry Britton are the most recent additions to the cast of "Away We Go," the Theater Guild musical version of "Green Grow the Lilacs," coming to the Colonial in Boston on Monday, March 15.

'Wind' to Continue

A fourth week is announced at the Fine Arts for "Gone with the Wind." The film is shown afternoons and evenings, and the Suzari Marionettes continue their morning performances through the rest of this week.

'Beauty and the Beast'

"Beauty and Beast," which will be given at Jordan Hall on Saturday, March 6, is the third Clare Tree Major play in a series of four being sponsored by the Women's International League of Boston.

Stradivarius Program

The fourth in the series of six concerts by the Stradivarius Quartet will be held in Jaeob Sleeper Hall, Tuesday, March 9, at 8:15 p. m. The program will include quartets by Dvořák, Brahms, and other Romantic composers.

Joan Leslie New Partner For Astaire

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

In Fred Astaire's new picture for RKO Radio, "The Sky Is the Limit," the dancing star has a new leading woman—Joan Leslie from Warner Brothers.

Miss Leslie was to have started work in the picture more than three months ago, but the film had to be postponed while she finished a job at the home studio. The delay may make some difference in the budget, since she has now become 18 and can work a full day. Players under 18 may work no more than three or four hours a day in Hollywood. The rest of the day they spend in school.

The picture is from a story by Lynn Root and Frank Fenton. David Hempstead is producing and has contrived a typical Benchley short subject for the middle of the picture—this one called "Bottlenecks."

Fred Astaire remains the despair of publicity departments. He refuses all interviews, and any biographical data depend upon the slender material in "Who's Who In the Theater." It is known that he was born in Omaha, Neb., and that he is the brother of Adele, his former dancing partner, now married to Lord Charles Cavendish. He himself is married to the former Phyllis Livingstone Potter and has two children, a boy and a girl. His ranch at Sante Fe Springs is no secret, but Hollywood writers are never invited there.

But Fred Astaire is no prima donna. He is not in the least distant or unfriendly. He doesn't mind having visitors on his set; sometimes he comes up to them and introduces himself. He will talk about his friends, Bing Crosby, and Bob Hope, and about Joan Leslie, or any of his leading women, about his sister, or his career in vaudeville. There, however, the talking ends.

He made his first picture in 1933, "Dancing Lady," in which Joan Crawford was the star. His second picture "Flying Down to Rio," contained the sequence, a carioca, with Ginger Rogers, which brought both of them fame overnight.

There will be four Astaire dances in "The Sky Is the Limit." He plays the role of a Flying Tiger who returns to the United States, goes on a hero tour, and then, tired of that, has 10 days of doing exactly what he pleases. Some of what he pleases is dancing. Two of his dances will be with Miss Leslie. Mr. Astaire is enthusiastic about her as a dancer.

Bruno

Celeste Holm

In "Away We Go," Theater Guild musical based on "Green Grow the Lilacs," coming to the Colonial March 15.

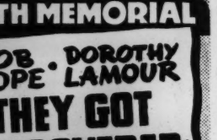
AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM

Take the "El" to Loew's Folks—where you'll always see a good show.

30c TILL 1 P. M.
DOORS OPEN
Orpheum 9:15 A. M.
State 11:15 A. M.



Ronald COLMAN
Greer GARSON
in JAMES HILTON'S
Random Harvest

EXTRA! ADDED!
PETE SMITH'S
"MARINES IN THE MAKING"
M-G-M Cartoon "SUFFERIN' CATS"
RED CROSS SINCE PEARL HARBOR
LOEW'S NEWS OF THE DAY

We Sell War Bonds

KEITH MEMORIAL
BOB HOPE · DOROTHY LAMOUR
'THEY GOT ME COVERED'
PLUS
CALABOOSE MARY BRIAN
WALT DISNEY DONALD DUCK CARTOON

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JAMES CAGNEY in
"YANKEE DOODLE DANDY"
Plus "The Fighting Engineers"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
BING CROSBY and BOB HOPE with 43 Big Stars
"Star Spangled Rhythm"
Plus "TRUCK BUSTERS"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
Bing CROSBY · Fred ASTAIRE
"HOLIDAY INN"
Plus Second Big Feature

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard
"THE FOREST RANGERS"
GEORGE BRENT, BRENDA MARSHALL
"YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony
Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
Soloist
ALEXANDER BOROVSKY
PIANO
MON., MAR. 1, AT 8:15
TUES., MAR. 2, AT 3:00
George Szell, Guest Conductor

BOSTON (OPERA)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
9 DAYS—BEG. TOM'W TO MAR. 7
SEATS NOW AT OPERA HOUSE & WILBUR THEATRE
SAN CARLO OPERA CO.
COMPANY 150 & CORPS DE BALLET
CARLO PERONI, CONDUCTOR
OPENING PERF.
TOMORROW EVE., FEB. 27, "AIDA"
Sun. mat. Feb. 28, TRAVIATA; Mon. eve. Mar. 1, CARMEN; Tues. eve., Mar. 2, RIGOLETTO; Wed. eve., Mar. 3, FAUST; Thurs. eve., Mar. 4, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI; Fri. eve., Mar. 5, BOHEME; Sat. mat., Mar. 6, MARTHA (in English); Sat. eve., Mar. 6, TROVATORE; Sun. mat., Mar. 7, TOSCA; Sun. eve., Mar. 7, TRAVIATA.
Prices: Evenings & Sun. Matinees, 55c to $2.20; Sat. Mat., Mar. 6, 55c to $1.65. Tax included.

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR—BEG. MON., MAR. 1
Seats Now on Sale at Boxoffice
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
KISS and TELL
NEW COMEDY by F. HUGH HERBERT
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS · ROBERT KEITH
EVES.: 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75.
MATS.—WED.: 55c to $1.65; SAT.: 55c to $2.20

COPLEY EVES. 8:30—SUN. 8:10
MATS. WED., THURS., SAT., 2:30
• 2 WEEKS ONLY •
—BOSTON ACCLAIMS—
Sylvia Sidney IN PERSON
IN SHAW'S COMEDY PYGMALION with STAATS COTSWORTH
SPECIAL—SUNDAY SHOW 8:10

BOSTON
Aaron Richmond Presents in
JORDAN HALL—Tickets Now
$1.10 to $2.75. DOWNtown sale FILENE'S
SAT. 2:30 8:30
CARMEN AMAYA

Company Gypsy Dancers & Musicians

NEW YORK (STAGE)

2nd Year! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton WEBB · Peggy WOOD · Leonora CORBETT · Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45th off B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A box-office hit. It is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 6th MONTH
Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St., E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Mat. Saturday 2:40 and Sunday at 3

NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2, ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46th St. Thea., West of Broadway. Cl. 6-6075
EVGS. (Incl. Sun.) 8:40 (No Perf. Mon.)
MATINEES SAT. at 2:40—SUN. at 3; 50c to $2

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50c to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Eves. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Eves. Incl. Sun. 8:40 No Monday Perf.
Matinees Wed., Sat. & Sun.

MICHAEL TALLULAH BANKHEAD · MYERBERG FREDRIC MARCH · presents FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. Cl. 6-9156
Eves. 8:40, Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40

LAST 6 WEEKS!
KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON · Edmund GWENN · Ruth GORDON · Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE · Alexander KNOX · Katharine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, W. 47. Evgs. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"Fascinating thriller — see it." — Cue.
EVA Le Gallienne · JOSEPH Schildkraut
in
UNCLE HARRY
HUDSON, 44th St. E. of B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Saturday & Sunday 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

JACK BENNY · ROCHESTER
"MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD"
In Person "Truth or Consequences"
On Stage CAROL BRUCE · Others
BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. Continuous Perfs.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY
MARLENE DIETRICH
PITTSBURGH
KATHRYN GRAYSON
SEVEN VAN HEFLIN
SWEETHEARTS
"PITTSBURGH" — "SEVEN SWEETHEARTS"
Robt. Taylor—Chas. Laughton. Sunday, "Stand By for Action," The March of Time.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Men in Shadow," by Mary Haley Ball. Produced by Max Gordon. Starring Roy Hargrave. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert-Copley—"Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Sylvia Sidney. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Dance

Témorrow

Jordan Hall—Program of dance by Carmen Amaya and her company of gypsy dancers and musicians. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:20, 5:35, 9:45. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:10, 7:29.

Exeter—"The Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 12, 3, 6:05, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 1:50, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. 2:15, 5:20, 8.

Keith Memorial — "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Mary Brian. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Majestic—"Fantasia." 9:30, 11:56 a. m., 2:22, 4:48, 7:14, 9:40. "Pathe News," 11:46 a. m., 2:12, 4:38, 7:04, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford John Wayne. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount — "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken, Victor Moore. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:44, 5:20, 7:58, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:03 a. m., 1:40, 4:17, 6:54, 9:31.

Scollay—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"One Day in Soviet Russia," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "U. S. Marine Band." "Red Cross," "Popular Science No. 1," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"Historical Massachusetts," "Scotland-Britain's Documentary Classic," "Science," "The Chaplains," "Point Rationing," cartoons, half hour digest of world news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:45, 8:40. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 7:35, 10:30.

Tremont—"Butch Minds the Baby," 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:20. "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, George Sanders, Joan Bennett, Virginia Bruce. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:50.

Uptown—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 9:05 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 7:45. Allston: "Bambi." "Riding Down the Canyon" Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Bambi." 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," Margaret Lindsay, William Gargan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy, "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.

Coolidge Corner: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Ruggles, Charles Winninger.

Cleveland Circle: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2, 8.

University: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Katharyn Grayson. 3, 6:15, 9:45.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mug Town," the Dead End Kids. "Miss V From Moscow," Lola Lane, Noel Madison.

Codman: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 7:45

Franklin: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 9.

Strand: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," James Craig, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:29, 7, 9:46. "Get Hep to Love." 2:05, 8:22.

Park: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Bambi," 2, 8:20.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. "Call of the Canyon," Gene Autry, 8. Burnette.

Strand: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. "Scattergood Rides High," Guy Kibbee.

Capitol: "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. "Tish," Marjorie Main, Lee Bowman. Continuous from 2 p. m.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey, Jean Phillips. 2:00, 7:34. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 9:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Pittsburgh," John Wayne. "Friendly Enemies," Nancy Kelly. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. "Boss of the Big Town," John Litel, Florence Rice. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 3:25, 9:10. "Voice of Terror." 2:05, 7:55.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. "Springtime in the Rockies, Betty Grable, John Payne. 2, 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Sintown," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan, Donna Reed. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew. "Bowery at Midnight," Bela Lugosi, John Arthur. 2, 8.

Strand: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "One of Our Aircraft Is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. "Bambi," 2, 8:20.

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WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Sintown," Constance Bennett, Brod Crawford.

'What Is So Rare . . . '—in Mid-Winter

Yosemite Park and Curry Company

Scene in Yosemite Park, California
Badger Pass ski house, showing the skiing slopes beyond.

Yosemite Lures War Workers and Uniforms

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yosemite National Park, Calif.

This grand chasm of the Sierra is keeping open house very much as usual, but with some variations which an habitual visitor would notice.

The type of visitor has undergone a considerable change from last year, when each week end brought in crowds of college-age skiers, along with large numbers of persons residing in the San Joaquin Valley from Stockton to Fresno. This year a majority of the park visitors are defense plant workers, who spend their entire one to two weeks of vacation here, and men and women in uniforms.

Many of the uniformed visitors have lately returned from service in the South Pacific area and are seeking a few days of quiet and relaxation, while "armies" of men from near by Army campgrounds and airfields are brought up for a day or two of roughing it in the public campgrounds as part of their training.

Longer Stays the Rule

Gasoline rationing has caused a material decrease in the number of persons coming to the park in their own cars, and has caused a corresponding increase in arrivals by bus.

Monitor Traveltalk

During January and February of last year, week-end travel was heavy. This year to date shows only a slight increase at week ends over the daily travel. This year the tendency is toward stays of several days or a week instead of the much shorter period that was customary when automobiles were freer agents than they are today.

Skiing and skating are, of course, the chief interest of those who come up for strenuous exercise. The thousand majestic wintertime views of the mountains that broke in two, and inviting trails through a snowclad wonderland hold the interest of those less actively inclined.

The Badger Pass ski house is open, with its inviting lounge, large sun porch, ski-waxing, rental, and lunch rooms. The up-ski is in daily operation.

Great Variety of Accommodations

The ski school is holding daily sessions under the direction of Luggi Foeger. Because other of his instructors have gone into the armed forces, Mr. Luggi has added two women to his teaching staff. They are Gabrielle Goldsworthy, former California downhill and slalom champion, and Helen Henderson, Los Angeles skier.

A variety of accomodations may be had in Yosemite Valley this winter, ranging from dormitory beds and cabins for housekeeping to rooms with bath at Yosemite Lodge and comfortable hotel rooms at the Ahwahnee.

The operating company's staff has also undergone a radical change. Most of those formerly employed have gone into service or war production, and the new personnel is composed chiefly of persons in either younger or older groups. Accordingly, many of the frills and extra services which were included with the lodge and hotel accommodations have disappeared.

All in all, Yosemite has taken on almost a utilitarian aspect this winter. It can never lose its holiday atmosphere, for the echoing walls and the wideness and highness of its open spaces generate informality and freedom from restraint. It might be said of this famous summer and winter holiday land in wartime that "it also serves which only provides rest for the weary."

Lehman Cites Huge Cost Of Relief Abroad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Senators had the word of Herbert H. Lehman today that relief money "much more substantial" than an initial $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 will have to be spent to prevent "chaos and anarchy" among liberated populations abroad.

However, the Director of the newly established Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation operations told the Senate Appropriations subcommittee investigating manpower in testimony released today, that plans are afoot to make the organization a United Nations undertaking.

Mr. Lehman said even a rough estimate of total needs would be impossible to compile until it is known what areas will need relief, what conditions prevail within these areas and whether the Axis machine breaks down suddenly or looses its hold gradually on country after country.

As a result of initial operations in North Africa, he said, a request has been made for the following supplies before next June 30: From $250,000,000 to $300,000,000 worth of foodstuffs; $100,000,000 worth of clothing, textiles and kindred supplies, and about $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 worth of medicine, medical supplies, seeds and repair parts for agricultural machinery.

The former New York Governor, named by President Roosevelt to head the relief agency, asked repeatedly that there be no misunderstanding about the sums that would be needed to carry out necessary relief work when Norway, Poland, France, Greece and other countries are relieved from Axis domination.

"It would be dangerous," he said, "to have you gentlemen believe I think the sums I have mentioned, of four or five hundred million dollars, are going to do this job, because I do not."

In emphasizing the necessity for the work, Mr. Lehman said:

"Even after the Allies enter those countries, I believe that if you don't bring in at least the necessities of life to those people who have been starving for three or four years, you are going to have chaos and anarchy in those countries, which is going to react on our own situation, in this country, and all over the world.

"I think that food, if it can be procured, is the greatest weapon to end the war, and the greatest weapon to bring about order in these countries."

The Director assured the Senators there would be no attempt to set up American relief standards in North Africa, "because I know you can't do that."

Air Force, Army, and Output In U. S. to Surpass Goals

Continued from Page 1

Japan, to add to the 900 squadrons of other United Nations. Thus the Allies would have a two-to-one air superiority over the enemy.

Air Superiority Assured

General Edwards placed the Allies' air strength at 900 squadrons, explaining that a pursuit squadron usually embraces 25 planes and a bomber squadron 12 or 13, with the average squadron allotted a ground force of 200 men, 60 pilots, co-pilots, navigators, and bombardiers.

Stating that an Army in excess of five million men would be assembled in this country in December, he said that total is necessary to provide an average of one year's training.

"If we do not have trained units available, we may have shipping available in 1944 that we will not be able to utilize," he declared. He added that other troops are needed to guard ports of embarkation and for the defense commands. The total also will include an estimated 1,714,000 members of the air forces either in training or assigned to the East and West Coast Defense Commands.

Mr. Nelson's report to his press conference forecast the points to which the civilian economy could be trimmed by the necessities of war without disrupting efficiency or morale. Chief among its estimates were statements that food consumption could be reduced to 71.8 per cent, and clothing consumption to 64 per cent of 1941 levels.

Plan on Army of 11,000,000

Mr. Nelson was asked his opinion of the size of the armed forces—Army, Navy and Marines—which could be equipped and supplied.

He said the WPB'S job is to see that the production requirements are met. Remarking that a total force of approximately 11,000,000 men by the end of 1943 was, according to his information, the objective, he went on to express the belief that the essential production will be forthcoming.

The nation, Mr. Nelson stressed, will have to make more "readjustments" in the civilian supply and services.

He was confident that the whole WPB organization is solving the problems of the five "must" programs — escort vessels, synthetic rubber, high-octane gasoline, airplanes, and merchant ships—and asserted that "they are going to come out in good shape."

Mr. Nelson said that orderly planning and scheduling of production in these critical fields will make possible an increase of 20 per cent in their output over what would be attained without special effort.

U. S. Is Warned Towering Debt Is Its Gravest National Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26—The rapidly mounting public debt is the gravest issue of national policy today and after the war the Government spending must be curtailed sharply and the budget balanced by elimination of public deficits, according to Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution.

The theories of some New Dealers that a constantly expanding debt is essential to national prosperity and that the way to maintain full employment in the post-war era will be to continue public expenditures comparable to the war spending were attacked by Dr. Moulton who spoke on "paying for the war," at a dinner of the Economic Club of New York at the Astor Hotel here last night.

Dr. Moulton denied that rising national income will automatically balance the budget, stressing that the increase in income from $71,000,000,000 to $117,000,000,000 in the past three years has not wiped out the public debt.

"On the contrary," he declared, "the bigger the national income the bigger the deficits and the more rapid the consequent increase in the public debt."

How Deficit Piles

Dr. Moulton said that when the increase in national income is merely the result of government outlays, the expenditures of the Treasury continuously run ahead of tax receipts. He characterized as an "elemental fallacy" the "new theory" that all treasury outlays, whether for the destructive purposes of war or for constructive aims are equally income creating.

The basic error in this line of reasoning is not difficult to detect," he continued. "It is true that a billion dollars of federal outlays for any purpose means a billion dollars of receipts—in the part of the recipients. But only a fraction of these receipts can in the nature of the case be turned back into tax channels.

"Hence it is necessary for the Government to repeat the process in each ensuing year, for otherwise the flow of income disbursements would shrink. To illustrate the matter concretely: if we spend $20,000,000,000 for war purposes and then get, say, $4,000,000,000 as taxes, we go in the hole $16,000,000,000. And if we spend another $20,000,000,000 the following year the Treasury will again be short $16,000,000,000. That is about what has been happening during the war period."

Private capital developments are expected to pay for themselves as well as paying taxes, Dr. Moulton stressed, adding that this was not true of war expenditures or many of the public works created in the past which simply entail deadweight charges against the rest of the economic system and large annual charges for continued upkeep as well as their original costs.

Weakness of Public Works

"And if the new idea of public finance comes to prevail," he said. "It may well be true of all public works in the future. The simple truth is that public works cannot be regarded as economically procreative unless they carry themselves and also contribute something toward the general operating expenses of government.

"Public enterprise has an important role to play in the economic scheme of things; and, as I have long insisted, this role is likely to be greater in the future than in the past. But public enterprise cannot play a constructive role in the maintenance of economic stability and in the furtherance of economic progress unless it is conducted in accordance with a true conception of the fundamental facts of life.

"Deficit financing can be justified only as a temporary expedient—as a means of stimulating the private economy to a point where a simultaneous curtailment of expenditures and increase of tax revenues will restore fiscal equilibrium. A permanent resort to public credit as a means of providing employment in non-revenue producing enterprises can, of course, only mean permanent deficits."

Other speakers were Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, who recently was nominated by President Roosevelt to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board, and Arthur A. Ballantine, formerly Undersecretary of the Treasury. Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Club, presided.

General Chaney Gets D. S. M. Citation

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Medal was conferred today on Maj. Gen. James E. Chaney, commanding the First Air Force, for "exceptionally meritorious service in a position of great responsibility" in the establishment of the European theater of operations.

The decoration, ordered by the President and exceeded in precedence only by the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross, was presented by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding the Eastern Defense Command, in ceremonies at Governor's Island.

The citation also credited General Chaney, a native of Chaney, Md., with meritorious service in the planning for and reception of United States Army forces in Iceland, Northern Ireland, and Great Britain; and for his work as special Army observer and head of the special Army observers group, London.

Slav Chief Defended By British Envoy

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—The British Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Sir George Rendel, said yesterday that "we are spending a great deal of energy in sending help" to Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, Yugoslav War Minister and leader of a large anti-Axis force in German-conquered Yugoslavia.

General Mikhailovitch, whose activities have aroused criticism in some quarters that his opposition to the Axis recently had become too passive, was declared by Sir George to be "holding down a large number of enemy divisions in a very neuralgic spot in Europe."

Sir George, speaking in London, added that he would "be committing an indiscretion if I told you more about that, but it falls to my lot to make sure that all possible is being done to help these noble patriots."

Japanese Ships Refuse Dare Of U. S. Fleet to Enter Battle

Continued from Page 1

been toughened by battles in which it was considered no extraordinary feat for one man to pass four tons of shells in the space of a quarter of an hour inside a turret devoid of ventilation.

The force circled the waters of the South Solomons for several days, chasing submarines, dodging predicted air bombings and watching for movements of the Japanese Fleet. Any such movements would have been the signal for a quick dash in for interception. Instead, the task force was daily scouted by Japanese planes which hovered covertly near the horizon, watching our movements but never coming within firing range.

Charlie Proves Suddenly Coy

"Washing-machine Charlie," the Navy's nickname for a Japanese raider which drops bombs nightly on our secret base, came over once during the night, but did not risk our antiaircraft barrage.

Contacts with submarines were frequent, but the destroyer screen kept them effectively at a safe distance. At one time another even more powerful American task force joined the formation and for one day engaged in a series of fleet maneuvers, all the time keeping an eye open for a Japanese sortie.

Had a Japanese naval force of a similar size put in an appearance it would have resulted in one of the biggest naval battles of history. As it was there was only the waiting game. During the day sailors scrubbed the decks and polished the brass in true naval fashion. In the evening the rails were lined with watchers of the Southern Pacific sunset and volunteer anti-submarine watchers. Later, the decks were given over to those who preferred to sleep there.

Negro Auxiliary Police Highly Praised For Work Among Own Race in Macon

MACON, Ga., Feb. 26 (AP)—Negro policemen who serve without pay and buy their own uniforms, pistols and clubs, won the praise of the Police Department Feb. 25 for lending a hand with law enforcement in this congested war camp center.

The city, with a Negro population of 25,600 and white residents numbering 32,250, has a Negro platoon in the auxiliary police force set up by the civilian defense organization. Its members, dressed in gray-blue uniforms and armed with pistols and clubs, patrol Negro communities. The regular police force does not employ Negroes.

Working under direction of the Police Department, the 65 members of the Negro platoon have been giving material aid to the short-handed regular force. Chief of Police Robert L. Miller said considerable improvement in law enforcement had been noted since the Negro officers took over beats as part of their training in civilian defense work.

During the past year the Negro officers have made hundreds of arrests for everything from drunkenness to murder. A few offenders who tried to resist regulation by members of their own race quickly realized their mistake. The Negro auxiliaries were selected from civic leaders and are in command of F. J. Hutchings.

Life in Britain

WALBROOK, England, Feb. 26 (AP)—William Mann, the only cobbler at Walbrook, is in the Army now and the people, running down at the heels, want something done about it.

Five hundred residents of Walbrook signed a petition in behalf of the community's population some ago, asking that the Army send cobbler Mann back.

They failed to get satisfaction, so their Member of Parliament, Mr. Ian Campbell Hannah, is going to ask the War Secretary about it in the House of Commons next week.

* * *

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 26 ((AP))—Fires are fires but laws are laws in England and fire engine drivers must obey traffic rules like everyone else, a magistrate ruled yesterday.

He fined driver David Borr $2 for driving through a red light even though it was shown that Mr. Borr was going to a fire.

Magistrate Wellesley Orr said the law was plain and applied to all vehicles.

S. S. Wilson Launched

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 26 (AP)—The S. S. Woodrow Wilson, a Liberty freighter, was launched at the yards of the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company here yesterday. Mrs. Wilson, widow of the former President, christened the ship.

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The Home Forum

"Grace for to-day"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT SUBLIMITY of graciousness, perfection of accomplishment, and rhythmic harmony of Spirit are included in the grace of God, divine Love! Such is the divine influence referred to in the Lord's comforting words to Paul (II Corinthians 12:9), **"My grace is sufficient for thee."**

Today, when military dictators are basing every consideration on physical and mechanical force, and human will is rampant, there is great need for spiritual grace, or the operation of divine Love, in the thoughts of those who are endeavoring to counteract evil influences in the world. The Bible records innumerable instances in which the gentle graces of Spirit kept thought in unity with God, so that individuals were aware of divine direction, showing them the wise and intelligent course of action that would protect and maintain them. Today, as in Biblical times, the operation of divine Love in the human consciousness sustains one, whereas resentment, hate, fear, and retaliation dull one's perception of divine counsel. Unselfish sacrifice, staunch defense of righteous government, and love of one's fellow men, win victory for the right.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, who exemplified the Christian graces, spiritual poise, and amenability to the operation of divine Love, gives a spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in which she renders the petition (p. 17), **"Give us this day our daily bread,"** as, *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."* And on page 4 she says, **"What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds."**

Christian Science is based on the Biblical statement that man is made in the image of God, and deduces the conclusion that man is therefore endowed with all the graces of Spirit. It teaches that the cultivation and exercise of these spiritual graces bring out one's true nature and assure his protection, maintenance, and progress under God's law. Students of Christian Science are proving this, and are making the practical teachings of Christian Science available to all.

A man who was suffering severely from inflammatory pains pondered Mrs. Eddy's lines in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 354), **"A little more grace, a motive made pure, a few truths tenderly told, a heart softened, a character subdued, a life consecrated, would restore the right action of the mental mechanism, and make manifest the movement of body and soul in accord with God."** At first he resented the implication that the trouble was within his own thinking, and his suffering increased. Then he turned to God and prayed for the grace that reflects divine Love, and was completely freed of pain and restricted bodily movement. Proportionally as individuals, by cultivating the grace of Spirit, free themselves from bondage, will nations be liberated from binding errors.

The question may be asked, How may men fighting in a battle, or women replacing men in work on the home front, exercise grace in their tasks? By maintaining spiritual love in their own consciousness! If one harbors hate in his heart, he sets up a warring mental state for himself; whereas if he carries out his duties conscious of defending the right against aggressive evil, he will prove the protective power of divine Love. In doing one's work with the realization of the presence of divine Love, one is not subject to weariness, false pride, self-pity, or other demoralizing beliefs.

* * *

Whatever problem presents itself, the individual may be invigorated with spiritual assurance by affirming his spiritual unity with divine Mind, and realizing that Mind contains the answer to all human problems, and enables him to comprehend whatever is necessary to bring about harmony. Sometimes a relaxing of human will or fear makes one amenable to the demands of Spirit, and brings quick relief. The following lines are comforting:

"If the sorrows of thy case
Seem peculiar still to thee,
God has promised needful grace:
As thy days thy strength shall be."

Often the cultivation of gratitude establishes a mental state conducive to healing, for gratitude is acknowledgment of the operation of divine blessings; it establishes the expectation of a continuance of them, and makes the receptive ground referred to in these lines from a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 3):

"A grateful heart a garden is,
Where there is always room
For every lovely, Godlike grace
To come to perfect bloom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Evanescent

Only
a moment since,
a silver scarf of frost
lay in the blue shadow of these
spruce trees!

IRENE STANLEY

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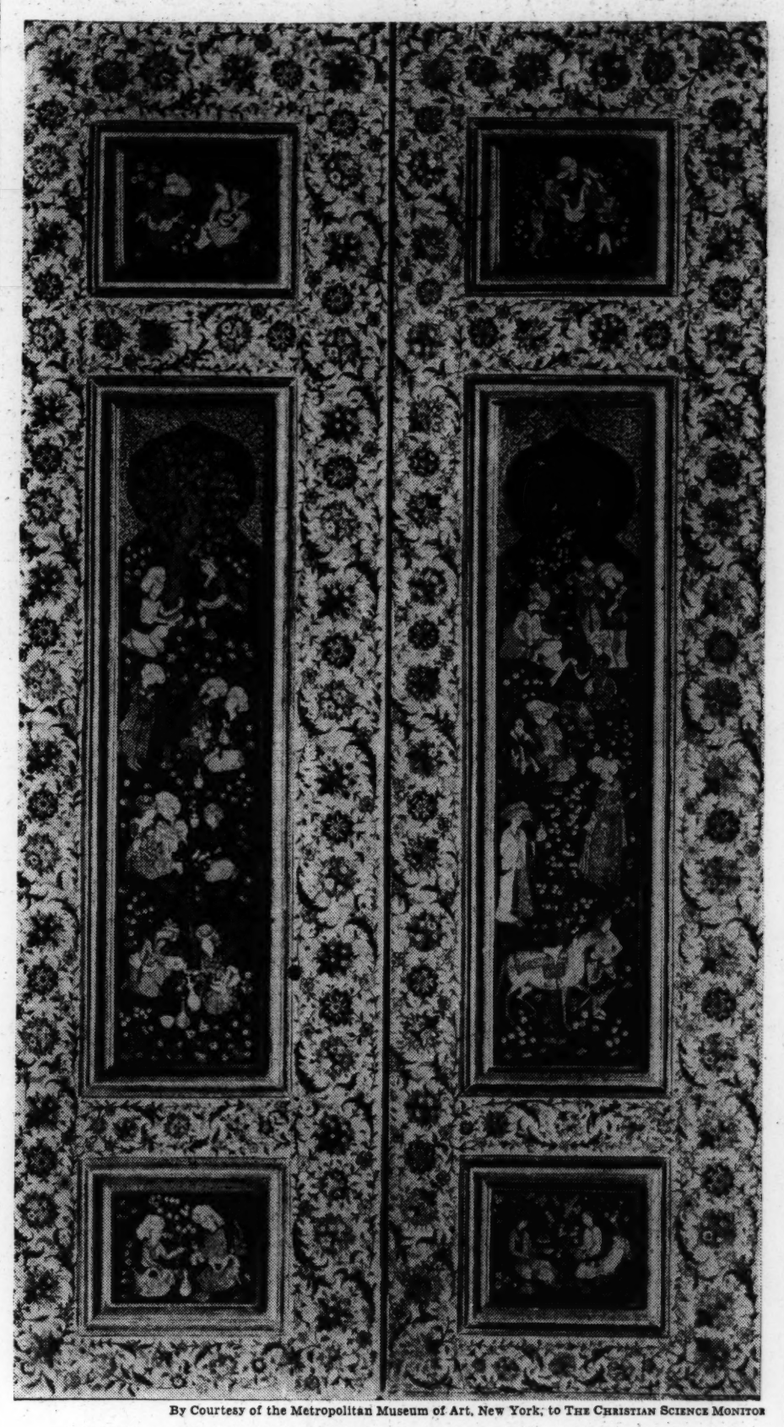

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PAIR OF SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY LACQUERED DOORS FROM PERSIA

ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED DOORS were a characteristic of Persian architecture. Early examples were richly carved of wood. Woodcarving was later supplanted by a vogue for painted decoration, such as we have in this pair of lacquered doors in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

They come from one of the beautiful palaces of Shāh 'Abbas in Isfahan, the Chihil Sutun. In gaiety of color enriched with gold, they have the splendor of an Oriental court. Much Persian lacquer is decorated with scenes of royal life and ease, with their lovely gardens, their sports—as polo—and their picnics in the country. These doors have dark panels surrounded by golden borders framing a host of pleasure-seekers in flowering gardens. The small figures gowned in reds, blues, greens, and gold, among flowers of red, pink, and white, have a brilliance that gleams like jewels against the black background. In the contrasting borders of bright, yellow gold, there are repeated floral motifs of red, gray, white, and green.

Persian lacquer has much the effect of bright, colored enamels covered by a coat of transparent varnish. It is probably unrelated to the craft in China and Japan, and wholly indigenous in its designs. Generally inferior in quality, it lacks, primarily, the highly polished surface of fine Japanese lacquers. This was due no doubt to the want of that natural product from which the best lacquer is made, the sap of the tree, *Rhus Verniciflua*, as much as from want of skill.

A. R. H.

On Tamalpais

In the afternoon
The fine air of the upper slopes
Became cooler;
And rounding ridge after ridge
Slowly I became aware of the mists
Gathering to the west of the mountain
And pouring over the rolling valleys.
Then, I turned a sharp angle of the
trail and (to the west)
The mists came flooding
My senses with the cool freshness
Of the green and broad county.

PHILIP ROSSETER

From My Library Walls

A LOVELY ETCHING in color hangs on my library walls and stirs many nostalgic memories. The subject is the "Bookstalls on the Quai Malaquais," by W. S. Lamprecht; and the scene recalls happy hours, spent during over twenty visits to Paris, browsing among the old volumes that attracted all booklovers to the Left Bank.

When I began my bouquinistic Odysseys, I used to start higher up than the quai Malaquais—at the quai Montebello, opposite glorious Notre Dame. Then I would leisurely work my way down the line, stopping finally at the stalls on the quai d'Orsay, opposite the museum of the Legion of Honor. Later I learned that, from the standpoint of the true *bouquineur*, I was covering too much territory; that the only chance of discovering a real bargain was on the stalls of the quai Malaquais and the quai Voltaire. But I never regretted my early experience, because my brief journey took me from the Paris of the Middle Ages, through the Paris of the Bourbons and the Revolution into the modern Paris. The contrast between the students' quarter and the faubourg Saint-Germain was not as striking then as it was formerly, but I found the mental atmosphere, aroused by the ancient buildings, formed a proper background into which to fit the even more ancient volumes. Thus the past insists on asserting itself, whenever the present tries to push it into the background!

* * *

My real joy in haunting the bookstalls came after I formed an abiding friendship for Charles Dodeman; for it was he who gave me the picture of the life of the *bouquinistes* along the quais which one could never find in a printed book. He was the *doyen* of the booksellers on the quai Voltaire, a famous character. Postcards were sold in Paris bookstores, showing him presiding over his stall with quiet dignity, and beneath his name was always written *"Poète bouquiniste."*

Our friendship developed rapidly, as friendships do when the Book is host. We chatted at his stall, he dined with me at the Meurice, and I with him in his modest but unique lodgings. His mother was the daughter of an English vicar of Brighton, his father a French cavalry officer, decorated by the Legion of Honor. Père Dodeman was a journalist once, but later he was forced to change his life plan. He loved books. His stall supplied him with a living and leisure in which to read or write. And he had become a philosopher as well:

"If I were on the editorial staff of some great metropolitan journal, as I once hoped to be," he remarked one day, "we should not now be talking about books, should we? Life has its compensations."

* * *

The stories Père Dodeman told me gave to the quais a fascination they have never lost. One day we were sitting together at a little table outside the café des Beaux-Arts, sipping our long glasses of *café au lait*, and watching the constant stream of passers-by "You should have been sitting here a century and a half ago," my companion remarked, smiling at the interest I was taking in the scene around me. "This, you know, was the faubourg Saint-Germain. All fashionable Paris promenaded here every afternoon, the smart women of fashion in company with their exquisite escorts, their cheeks red with rouge, the color heightened by patches of black court plaster; wearing petticoats of the latest mode, with fascinating Chinese fans in their hands, and their trains held from the soiling ground by weirdly costumed lackeys."

This was a long speech for Père Dodeman, but he had not finished. After another sip at his glass, he continued:

"Yes; the bookstalls were a part of the *tout ensemble*. Thither the gallant blade would lead his lady love, to 'discover,' as if by chance, some literary treasure he had previously located and concealed. Then he would discuss it, in the presence of the lady, with apparent erudition. When the effect was properly accomplished, the swain would indifferently toss a golden louis to the dealer, and gracefully present the treasured volume to its new owner."

* * *

I was surprised to find Père Dodeman a great admirer of Louis-Napoleon—for the "little" Emperor left few behind to sing his praises. Then I discovered the reason. Baron Haussmann, Napoleon III's Prefect, was not friendly to the lowly merchants of literature on the Left Bank. His esthetic sense was offended by having the quais of Paris littered with the wooden trays, containing moth-eaten volumes that became even more offensive to the eye after long exposure to the elements. The Baron's idea was to run the stalls off the quais into the old poultry market on the quai des Grands-Augustins. The *bouquinistes* rebelled. The tradition of over a century was being attacked, and they bitterly resented it.

* * *

Paul Lecroix, so faithful a patron of the stalls that he came to be called "Bibliophile Jacob," became their champion. He took their grievances to the Emperor, and persuaded him to make the rounds of the stalls with him, in order to form his own conclusions. As they passed along the Quai Malaquais, the Emperor saw one of the venerable bookstall men seated before a portable stove in which was burning a fire, kept alive by leaves of books which he tore out, a handful at a time, from a pile of volumes beside him. This was old Père Foy. The Emperor was curious to know what books were considered so worthless as to be used for this purpose. Père Foy handed him the remains of the volume he was destroying. The title page was still intact, "Conquêtes et Victoires des Français." The Emperor turned to Bibliophile Jacob: "This volume," he said, "was written to feed the flame of patriotism in the hearts of my people, and not to supply heat for the worn-out body of a bookstall man. Far better to make it possible for him to sell it than that he be obliged to burn it."

"So," Père Dodeman concluded, "the stalls were saved, and Napoleon III will always remain the patron saint of the *bouquinistes*."

* * *

We can easily imagine what Nazi "efficiency" has done to the bookstalls during their occupancy of Paris. But that can cause Père Dodeman no sorrow now. His present bookstall, loaded down, I am sure, with treasures greater than he ever possessed on earth, is beyond the reach of Nazi or other alien who might wish it harm.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

More Interesting Than The Weather

WHEN YOU COME into a new room, do you ever notice the rugs on the floor? I never used to. I was apt to notice everything else first. But live in Persia for a while, and the course of your observations will begin where it formerly ended.... In Teheran, while waiting to go in to dinner, let us say, one may stoop, quite casually, throw back a corner of the rug one is standing on, finger it critically, and at dinner start conversation by asking one's host its origin and price. No offense is taken, and it is done, I assure you, in the best circles. Rugs are as recurrent and more interesting than the weather as a topic of social conversation. "Have you got a new rug?" is the most natural of queries to address taciturn neighbours and loosens the tautest silence. When you move from most localities you don't ask your friends if they care to sell you this or that which takes your fancy; but when you leave Teheran it is not amiss to tell your neighbour of your admiration for his Veramin or Turcoman, and ask whether he cares to sell it. Unless he's got an especially warm spot in his heart for it, the answer is as likely to be "yes" as "no." And after you're gone he'll have the fun of getting something else to put in its place.—From "Persian Days," by COPLEY AMORY, JR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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„Łaska na dzień dzisiejszy"

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

JAK WZNIOSŁA łaska, doskonałość wykonania i rytmiczna zgodność Ducha zawarta jest w łasce Boga, boskiej Miłości! Taki jest boski wpływ na który powoływały się Boskie słowa pociechy do Św. Pawła (II Do Koryntów, 12:9), „Dosyć masz na łasce mojéj."

Dziś, gdy dyktatorzy wojskowi opierają wszelkie znaczenie na mocy fizycznej i mechanicznej, i ludzka wola szaleje, jest wielka potrzeba łaski duchownej lub czynności boskiej Miłości w myślach tych którzy starają się przeciwdziałać złym wpływom na świecie. Pismo Święte zapisało niezliczone okazje w których łagodne łaski Ducha utrzymały myśli w jedności z Bogiem, tak że osoby były świadome boskiego kierownictwa pokazującego im mądry i inteligentny kierunek akcji który chronił i utrzymywał ich. Dziś, tak jak w czasach biblijnych, działanie boskiej Miłości w ludzkiej świadomości podtrzymywa człowieka, a przeciwnie, niezadowolenie, nienawiść, bojaźń i zemsta tępi dostrzeżenie boskiej rady. Niesamolubne poświęcenie, silna ochrona sprawiedliwego rządu i miłość człowieka zdobywają zwycięstwo słuszności.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy która była przykładem łaski Chrześcijańskiej, duchownej równowagi, i podwładności do działania boskiej Miłości daje duchowne tłumaczenie modlitwy, Ojcze Nasz, w podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego) gdzie podaje ona prośbę (str. 17), „Chleba naszego powszedniego daj nam dzisiaj," jako, *„Udziel nam łaski na dziś, nakarm zgłodniałe uczucia."* A na stronicy czwartej mówi ona, „To które najwięcej potrzebujemy jest modlitwą, gorliwe pożądanie wzrostu w łasce wyrażonego w cierpliwości, pokorze, miłości, i dobrych czynach."

Wiedza Chrześcijańska opiera się na orzeczeniu Pisma Świętego że człowiek jest stworzonym w podobieństwie Boga i wywnioskuje z tego że człowiek jest przeto obdarżonym wszystkiemi łaskami Ducha. Uczy ona nas że uprawa i ćwiczenie tych łask duchownych okazuje człowieczą prawdziwą naturę i zapewnia mu opiekę, utrzymanie, i postęp według Bożego prawa. Uczniowie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej sprawiają dowód tego i sporządzają że praktyczne nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej są do nabycia wszystkim.

Pewien człowiek który bardzo cierpiał od bóli puchlizny obmyślał słowa Mrs. Eddy w "Miscellaneous Writings" (Pisma Różne, str. 354), „Troszeczke więcej łaski, cel zrobiony czystym, parę prawd czule powiedzianych, serce złagodzone, charakter opanowany, życie poświęcone, przyniosłyby odnowienie poprawnego działania mechanizmu umysłowego i jawnie wykazałoby ruch ciała i duszy w zgodzie z Bogiem." Z początku czuł urazę do myśli że kłopot znajdował się w jego własnych myślach, a ból się powiększył. Gdy zwrócił się do Boga i modlił się o łaskę ktora odzwierciadla boską Miłość, był on całkowicie uwolniony od bólu i od ograniczającego ruchu ciała. Stosunkowo jak ludzie przez uprawianie łaski Ducha uwalniają się od niewoli tak narody oswobodzą się od pętającego błędu.

Można się zapytać, Ile mężczyzn walczących podczas bitwy, lub niewiast pracujących w miejscu mężczyzn na froncie domowym, używa łaski przy pracy swej? Przez utrzymanie duchownej miłości w swej własnej świadomości! Gdy kto chowa nienawiść w sercu swym wystawia sobie w myśli stan waleczny; a przeciwnie gdy kto wypełnia obowiązki swe ze świadomością że chroni prawdę od napastniczego zła znajdzie dowód chroniącej siły boskiej Miłości. Przez czynienie pracy swej z zrozumieniem że boska Miłość jest obecną, człowiek nie poddaje się znużeniu, fałszywej dumie, politowaniu się nad sobą, lub innym demoralizującym mniemaniom.

* * *

Jakiekolwiek ukaże się zadanie, człowiek może być pokrzepionym z pewnością ducha przez potwierdzenie swej duchownej jedności z boską Myślą i przez zrozumienie że Myśl zawiera odpowiedź na wszystkie ludzkie zagadnienia i uzdolni go do zrozumienia cokolwiek potrzebnem jest do przywrócenia zgodności. Czasem zwolnienie ludzkiej woli lub bojaźni sprawia podwładność do żądań Ducha i przynosi rychłą pomoc. Następujące słowa są pokrzepiające:

„Gdy troski twojej doli,
Zda się są szczególnie twe,
Bóg przyrzekł potrzebnej łaski;
Ile masz dni tyle będzie siły twej."

Często uprawa wdzięczności ustali umysłowy stan który sprzyja uleczeniu ponieważ wdzięczność jest uznanie działania boskich błogosławieństw; ona ustali oczekiwanie nieustanności ich i szykuje dostateczne miejsce przyjęcia do którego odnoszą się te słowa z hymnu w Christian Science Hymnal, No. 3:

„Jest wdzięczne serce jak ogród,
Gdzie zawsze miejsce jest
Na każdą piękną boską łaskę
Aby doskonale rozkwitła."

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzą Chrześcijańską są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

There Were Peddlers on Our Indian Veranda

THE TIME TO SEE the Kashmir Valley is after the rains in the late spring, when the roof of every little hut or hovel is a bed of flowers. We were sorry our visit there was late in the season. But autumn, too, had its glories in the Kashmir. The leaves were turning, and it reminded us of home. There was a tree almost like the sugar maple and the poplars were everywhere rustling yellow leaves in the wind—and the frost at night caked the little streams with ice. . . .

The road followed the river all the way up to Srinagar on the border of Tibet. And the mountains across the valley were almost always veiled in soft misty shades of purple and opal and amethyst. It was the Indian summer of our trip. . . .

I like to remember that river road. It was dusk when we had to halt in a group of ox-carts at the customs office. For Kashmir seems to be a state that is independent of India. It is here that you meet the splendid looking Sikhs—big six-footers with beards. . . .

There was certainly no crowd at Srinagar. We were the only tourists at the hotel but lateness of the season was no guarantee against the Oriental peddler. We hadn't more than got the bath that is provided every traveler in India after his journey than we heard a Rap! Rap! Rap! on our door, and found peddlers on our verandah. . . . They were not really peddlers who came and knocked on our door. They were merchants with little shops out along the Bund. Shops filled with beautiful things. We explored the Bund later; a Bund in case you don't know, Carolyn, is an embankment along a river generally lined with shops.

The goods these merchants brought us!—Paisley shawls—oh, such shawls! I didn't know till then that the Scotch had taught the Indian the Paisley pattern. . . .

But the things for which the Kashmir Valley is really famous are its carved silver and carved woods. We went over on the Bund next day and chose a hand-carved silver tea set and tray for that new home in New Zealand. Then there were the wonderful bedspreads and little rugs.

But the most intriguing place was Ganymede's on the river bank. Ganymede is a wood carver and maker of papier mâché, such as you do not find elsewhere in the world. A queer unpretentious old shop up rickety steps, jammed with treasures of trays, tables, bellows, and dear knows what. Your dad, Carolyn, probably still fans the grate fire with the carved bellows from Ganymede's.

We went out in one of the queer little boats that were being rowed up and down the river, and stopped at the boat houses where artists were displaying their paintings.

And of course we went to the Shalimar Gardens—fountains, flowers, trees. . . . To be sure, it wasn't the same in December when the fountains were shut off and the flowers frosted and fallen. But we could see what it might be like when the wealth of Kashmir flowers were in blossom.—From "Cairo to Khyber to Célebes," by MAUDE HILL BEATON. (New York: Liveright.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

India Is Allies' Achilles' Heel ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

Right now the human behavior and the human fate of one small man in far-off India is occasioning the generals and the admirals who plan the course of war here far more concern than what the Japanese Fleet may be doing in the waters between Truk and Guadalcanal or the Japanese soldiers anywhere on the vast Far Eastern theater of war.

Where the eastern war is being fought in terms of guns and planes and ships things are going reasonably well. Not as well, of course, as could be wished. But considering the enormous limitations on Allied operations in the Far East—limitations of distance and supply and the demands of the European theater—our cause is progressing well enough.

The military objective of stabilizing the front in the South Pacific has been achieved. It has been more than stabilized. Guadalcanal has been wrested from the enemy and the eastern tip of New Guinea has been nearly cleared. The stage is being set methodically and surely, although slowly, for the capture of Rabaul, which must be taken before the supply line to Australia really is secure.

Naval Balance Equalized

In naval operations the war of attrition has been going increasingly in our favor and the balance of naval power has been so readjusted from the disaster of Pearl Harbor that Japanese naval forces evade contact with Americans whenever the weight is anywhere near even.

On the land fronts the situation is not nearly so favorable, but still not too disheartening. China, although in a state of chronic exhaustion, still is able to contain the latest Japanese attacks. The American Air Force in China continues to increase slowly in strength and to make a contribution to China's resistance far beyond what the same number of planes could make on any other front.

No progress has been made this past six months towards the recapture of Burma. But the Japanese have not succeeded in using Burma for anything beyond the denial to the Allies of the Burma Road.

But all this dwindles in insignificance when the implications of events in India are taken in focus. India is the Achilles' heel of the whole Allied Far Eastern position. The loss of India would be as damaging to Allied fortunes in Asia as the collapse of Russia would have been in Europe. If India fell to Japan, even the little American aid now reaching China would end. China's ability to go on struggling against seemingly hopeless odds seems boundless, yet if India did fall and direct American aid ceased it is difficult to see how China could carry on any longer.

The worst of it is that the security of India is not a military question. It is a political, ideological, and religious question. From the moment Japan entered the war, India has been a drain on Allied military resources and today immobilizes forces which otherwise surely would have recaptured Burma by this time. It immobilizes them because India is at best apathetic and at worst, hostile to the Allied war cause.

The generals and the admirals are helpless to do anything about the greatest danger on the table of their calculations. Britain's only answer to the unrest inside India is to keep a huge army, reported a million men, including native troops, sitting on the lid inside India instead of advancing into Burma and reopening the Burma Road.

American and Chinese diplomacy have tried to lend a hand—but still are groping for the solution which does not present itself. Both are preoccupied primarily with getting India actively on the Allied side. Both are morally committed for domestic ideological reasons to independence for India. Both are allies of Britain and reluctant to interfere in a British family matter unless invited and unless convinced that such interference will further the United Nations' war cause.

Added Drain on Military

The immediate danger is the implications of Mohandas K. Gandhi's possible failure to survive his present fast. It is only a "limited fast" and his announced intention is to resume eating at the end of 21 days, or when the fast endangers his life. British authorities are confident they can repress any risings which would follow the failure of Mr. Gandhi to survive his fast. American information seconds this confidence.

But suppressing further unrest just means more drain on Allied military resources in the Far East, further delay towards reopening the Burma Road, and more delay in getting the supplies to China which would make China a real fighting ally. The military position of the United States in the whole Far East will not be secure until the necessity for "controlling" unrest in India ceases.

When that time comes, the recapture of Burma will be relatively easy. Then China can become strong and Japan can be struck by air from China while the American Fleet strikes by water from the mid-Pacific.

But how to end "unrest" in India? Indian Nationalists say by giving India immediate independence, Britain is adamant against that and Washington and Chungking agree that under present circumstances giving India its independence would very possibly mean turning India over to Japan. Japan is all prepared for such an event. It has probably the world's biggest "fifth column" operating in India. It has a trained army of Indians who were captured in Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Singapore and then recruited into the Japanese forces.

If the situation really got out of hand, Japan would be there to take full advantage of it.

Obviously both Washington and Chungking put the winning of the war ahead of sympathy for the political aspirations of Indians at this crucial moment. Where they do sometimes differ is on such technical points as whether the continued segregation of Mr. Gandhi will cause more unrest than his release would cause. This and kindred matters are the subject of acute concern here in Washington and much discussion in United Nations' councils. The problem and danger are clear. The solution has still to be found.

The Country Speaks: Alaska

'Alcan' Taken Over the Bumps ..... ***By Fergus Hoffman***

Although a highway by any other name would be as rough, the Army's choice of title for its 1,630 miles of rutted road to the north has stirred almost as vigorous a controversy as did the Army's choice of route. Both in Canada and Alaska, newspaper editorial writers have taken to jousting with the "Alcan," the hybrid title with which the War Department sought to please everyone—with the usual results. Alaskans, long accustomed to calling the road, when it was only a dream, "the International Highway," now jeeringly refer to the Army's creation as the "Oilcan" route, partly because of their pioneer relish for a pun and partly because the motor convoys rumbling northward must be accompanied by a fleet of oil tankers. In Canada, as the Vancouver News-Herald noted recently, "the monstrous title is as ugly sounding as ashcan."

Actually, even the "Alcan" isn't official. The official spokesman for the Army at its Whitehorse headquarters, however, uses the title in publicity releases; and commercial firms, advertising that their trucks, tractors and monkey wrenches have been of assistance in completing the project, have consistently employed the word. At Edmonton, headquarters of some Army units employed on the road and generally regarded as the road's starting point, the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce has found it necessary to issue a statement declaring that no permanent designation for the road has been decided upon. J. W. Sherwin, secretary-treasurer of the Edmonton Real Estate Association—an enterprise, incidentally, which has found itself growing by leaps and bounds, thanks to the highway—says that "the opinion of nearly all our people across Canada" favors calling the highway by some title which includes the word "Alaska." That would appear to be a rather sound suggestion for a road that leads, of all places, to Alaska.

The Ketchikan (Alaska) Fishing News has taken the lead among Alaskan newspapers in attacking "Alcan." Alaska has a lure and a charm, the newspaper pointed out recently, which only its name can convey to a highway. The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, as blithely unaware that the pot may be calling the kettle black as is the Ketchikan newspaper, commented: "'Alcan' lacks the grandeur of the highway itself."

But there are other factors to be considered before a permanent name is chosen for the wilderness road. Only 200 miles, more or less, of the highway are on Alaskan soil; although built with American money, most of the road runs through Canada. And it was only six years ago that Canada was highly incensed when a United States Senator suggested that the Dominion cede to the United States a strip of territory on which to build the road. There may be Canadians who might, with good reason, point out that the most scenic part of the highway is in northern British Columbia and the Yukon, so why name it for Alaska?

And there are such men as Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington and Delegate Anthony J. Dimond of Alaska who already are pressing for the construction of a scenic westerly highway to Alaska, along the coast of British Columbia and Southeastern Alaska. Should this new route be constructed, the clamor which would be set up by Pacific Northwest chambers of commerce to have their road called the "Alaska Highway" need only be imagined. It's the stuff of which international complcations are made . . . and almost as embarrassing as, for instance, having two Statues of Liberty.

To Change the Subject:

Here's a Novelty in Recruiting ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

There's a different sort of recruiting going on here in Chicago. It's not for the armed forces, but it has something to do with the war effort all the same. It's for men to volunteer their services as leaders of "kids" in settlements, Y. M. C. A.'s and Boys Clubs. Probably most cities need to do the same kind of recruiting.

The war has drawn off most of their regular leaders, reports the Volunteer Office of the O. C. D. and Council of Social Agencies here. Staff members have entered the armed forces or defense industries. Yet the boys and girls need group leaders as never before, since in many cases their own parents are kept away from home more than usual on war industry jobs.

So the call has gone out for volunteers. You, Mr. Lawyer, skilled at leading discussions. Wouldn't you enjoy taking a bunch of bright lads looking for something to do at their Boys Club and leading them in lively debate on some topic that interests them? You'll be making citizens for tomorrow, you know, says Mrs. Willard J. Loarie, persuasive recruiting chairman of the Volunteer Office.

Want to Lead an Orchestra?

How about you, Mr. Businessman, you who love music and have always longed to direct a small orchestra? Here in a settlement house are some kids just waiting for you to swing a baton for them.

You, Mr. Auditor, who would like to jump around the "gym" floor a bit after your close work at a desk. Wouldn't it be fun to lead a boy's volley ball team? Or maybe woodcraft is your hobby. Just the thing. There are groups of kids just waiting for someone to show them how to use the tools that lie idle in the club workshop.

Mrs. Loarie believes that there are many men, unable to enter the armed forces for one reason or another, who would be glad to give their services to the youth of Chicago if they knew just where they were needed and what they could do. So far, it has proved difficult to reach them.

"But it isn't hard for them to reach us," notes Mrs. Loarie. "Our address is 111 West Jackson; our telephone, Wabash, 0528."

The Volunteer Office put out a call for men volunteers the other day and got only three replies. But those three were from men ideally fitted for this type of service. All three had done amateur athletic coaching at one time or another.

Love for Children Comes First

Such experience is not necessary, however, Mrs. Loarie emphasizes. The main requirement is a liking for children, she maintains. Skills can be taught. The Volunteer Office is conducting a school two evenings a week and offers training by recreation experts. But not even such training is absolutely necessary, says Mrs. Loarie. "Any father who knows how to keep the discussion going at the dinner table would make a good discussion leader," she says.

So far, women have volunteered in large numbers—1,300 in fact—but it's men the Office particularly wants. The city faces a juvenile delinquency problem, and men are needed to solve it. Chicago businessmen have always been liberal with their money, and have supported numbers of boys clubs, but up to now not so many of them have thought of giving time.

Yet this donation of time—one night a week—which Mrs. Loarie's committee is asking may prove as good an investment as any for the busy businessman. These days, when motoring and other travel is pretty much out, a man might find real adventure and refreshment in making the acquaintance of a live bunch of boys who really want his leadership.

Russia Clarifies Its Position on Polish Boundaries

Soviet seems determined to hold territory taken in 1939 under terms of pact with Nazis.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 26—The question of Poland's postwar frontier with Soviet Russia now has been brought squarely into the open for the Anglo-Saxon democracies with the radiocasting in English from Moscow of the Pravda article by Alexander Korneichuk, a member of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, in which he declares Polish politicians in London are "planning to wrest the Western Kkraine" from the Soviet Union.

The Western Ukraine is another name for Galicia and Volhynia, provinces which were included in Poland under the Treaty of Riga which ended the Polish-Soviet war of 1920.

Pravda, of course, is the Communist Party newspaper, not an official organ of the Soviet Government like Izvestia. But it is no use shutting one's eyes to the fact that the article is a clear indication that the Soviet Union regards the demarcation line fixed in the Russo-German agreement of 1939 after the German invasion of Poland as substantially the line along which the postwar frontier should run.

Soviet Intent

It is clearly the Soviet Government's intention to bring this fact home to the British and American public now while the front line of the war still is a long way from the demarcation line it claims as its future frontier.

The article criticizes ruthlessly not only the Polish Opposition politicians but a number of members of the Polish Government in Exile, including Prof. Stanislaw Grabski, Chairman of the Polish National Council in London. Some of these, Mr. Grabski among them, were imprisoned in Russia along with many tens of thousands of their countrymen and, as Vernon Bartlett pointed out in the London News Chronicle this week, they "suffered very considerably until the German attack on the Soviet Union produced the unexpected alliance between them and the citizens of the Soviet Union."

These sufferings are one reason the Polish Army is not fighting alongside the Soviet Army today—as the Czechoslovak Army is doing—but have been sent out into the middle east together with a number of Polish civilians.

There still are about 500,000 Poles in Russia, most of whom were deported from the area the Soviets occupied under the German-Soviet agreement. Despite lengthy negotiations the Soviet and Polish governments have failed to reach an agreement as to their ultimate disposition.

Meanwhile, as the Soviet armies continue to press forward against the retreating Germans, Moscow is endeavoring to stir up the Poles to start large-scale guerrilla warfare behind the German lines. The Polish Government in London, on the other hand, is doing its best to restrain guerrilla activities on the ground they would lead to decimation of the Polish nation, which already has suffered very severely from the ruthless methods of repression carried out by the German occupying authorities.

So far, the British Government—and, as far as is ascertainable here the United States Government, too—has kept outside the dispute. But it is difficult to see how they can avoid being involved if a solution is not reached soon—all the more so as the Poles certainly will demand territorial compensation elsewhere if they should be forced to surrender the eastern provinces.

Polish Claims

As a matter of fact the Poles already have put forward claims for East Prussia and West Prussia up to the Oder in Silesia without relinquishing their claim to retain their prewar frontier with Russia. They also have shown complete unwillingness to give back the ancient town of Teschen to Czechoslovakia, from which they took it at the time of the Munich agreement.

As far as the British are concerned, the problem is complicated by the fact that, as hosts to the Polish Government in exile, Moscow is inclined to lay blame on the British Government when articles criticizing Russia appear in Polish refugee papers published in London.

Under existing censorship rules, only questions involving security are censorable here. Freedom of speech on political matters still remains practically unimpaired.

The British attitude in this respect is not understood in Moscow. If, therefore, criticism of Russia should continue in Polish papers, there is strong probability that Britain may be drawn into the controversy.

While there has been no indication what view the British Government would adopt toward the controversy, it is a fact, as Mr. Bartlett declared in the article already quoted, "The British came into the war in fulfillment of a pledge to preserve the independence of Poland from Hitler's military ambitions. The Russian occupation of eastern Poland in September, 1939, and the German attack on Russia in June, 1941, have complicated the interpretation of that pledge, but they have not canceled it."

On the other hand, it also is true that it was Lord Curzon, on behalf of the British Government in 1919, before the Poles and Russians signed the treaty of Riga who proposed that Poland's frontier should run along the so-called Curzon Line, which in many respects resembled closely the German-Russian demarcation line of 1930.

Polish-Czech Situation

Meanwhile, as a byproduct of the unfortunate Russo-Polish tension, negotiations between the Poles and the Czechs for a postwar federation have come to a complete standstill. Apart from the Teschen obstacle, the Czechs are determined not to risk incurring Moscow's displeasure by forming close association with a government which is on bad terms with the Soviet Union.

Thus, on all counts, it is becoming increasingly necessary that a solution be found to the Russian-Polish imbroglio. Some observers are urging the invocation of the Atlantic Charter for the purpose, but others doubt whether the document is sufficiently clear-cut to serve as a guide on such a complicated question, especially as the Soviet Union already had incorporated the new territories before adhering to the Charter.

Any case problem is one primarily for the parties directly affected. The other United Nations must wait until their good offices either are asked or can be offered with reasonable hope of their being accepted.

Meanwhile, the Polish National Council, as well as the Cabinet, has met several times under the chairmanship of Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski. One of the hopeful factors in the situation is the fact that the Soviet Government appears to have considerable regard for General Sikorski, against whom no criticism has been voiced in the Soviet press so far.

European

Poles Find Refuge in Iran

Polish refugees, after a four-year journey, arrive at a refugee city in Iran. Friends and relatives greet new arrivals. British and American Red Cross officials distribute clean clothing, shoes, and food. The father, son, and daughter of one of the families join Poland's new armed forces. The mother tills the soil of the camp while awaiting her family's return.

Poland Stands Firm for Return of Prewar Boundary

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the chief reasons for Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski's recent visit to the United States was his desire to discuss with President Roosevelt the Polish-Russian boundary question, which has become a matter of increasing anxiety to Poles everywhere. What success attended his mission, the Polish Premier did not make known. However, in interviews and speeches, he made it clear that the Polish Government stands for the return of its historic boundaries.

This forthright declaration of the Polish Premier was something many Poles had called for since the signing of the Polish-Russian pact in July, 1941. The wording of the pact, while invalidating the Russo-German agreement of 1939, did not recognize explicitly previously existing boundaries.

The Premier and one group in the Polish Government, however, asserted that the treaty could only be interpreted to mean that a return to former frontiers would be allowed. Foreign Minister August Zaleski, Minister of State Lieut. Gen. Kasimir Sosnkowski, and certain other members of the Government disagreed and resigned when the pact was signed despite their protests.

Until the time of these resignations, the Polish Government included representatives of all Polish political parties of any consequence. With the withdrawal of the followers of Pilsudski and the National Democrats, that no longer is true. Although members of the latter group have since returned to office, that Party through its President has repudiated them, and the Party organ is one of the strong opposition journals. In fact, since the signing of the pact, practically all Polish papers in Britain that touch political questions, except the official sheets, are numbered among the opposition.

Opposition View

The opposition feels it was supported in its interpretation of the Pact by the course of subsequent Soviet official publications and acts. The Soviet daily Izvestia's article on General Sikorski's speech after the pact was signed and its statement concerning the Soviet position implied that the only frontiers recognized by the Soviets were those of the German-Russian pact of 1939.

As for acts, it will suffice to cite one.

After the signing of the Pact, the Polish Government enlarged its National Council by adding several members from among its citizens who had been deported to Russia. Among these were two Jewish Socialists, Erlich and Alter, former members of the Warsaw City Council. At the time of their appointment to the London posts they still were in Soviet prisons.

The Polish Ambassador to Russia sent a letter requesting their release. The response from the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, according to Polish sources in this country, was that these men were not Polish, but Soviet citizens. They were not released. The Soviet Government has taken the stand that only persons who can prove their Polish nationality are to be considered citizens of Poland. Presumably all others—Jews, Ukrainians, White Russians—whether their homes were in the Polish regions occupied by the Red Army or whether they had fled there before the German invasion of the western areas, are regarded as Soviet citizens.

The Poles were much distressed by the Soviet attitude. They also were suprised by statements made by some British officials to the effect that Britain did not guarantee Poland's frontiers.

Premier Urged New Front

But during this discouraging time, the Polish Premier held to his original interpretation of the Polish-Russian Pact, to all appearances ignoring Russia's attitude. By playing fair with the Soviets, he hoped to get fair play in the end from them. On his second visit to the United States, his speeches were dominated by his insistent call for a second front. "Today is not the time for the establishment of future frontiers," he said in a speech at the Princeton Club in New York. "Everything is now in fluid (plynnym) state."

However, "fluid" is not a term most Poles apply to their eastern frontier. They are adamant in their position that that boundary was fixed by the Riga Treaty in 1921, when the Soviets offered them more territory to the east and Polish representatives refused to take it because they wanted to avoid any possible later boundary difficulties.

Among Polish refugees in the United States and Americans of Polish descent, this feeling has existed from the beginning and latterly has gained much ground. Ignacy Matuszewski commonly is referred to as the leader in the United States of this opposition. He was one of Pilsudski's men, was Minister of Finance from 1929-1931, during which time Poland was taken safely through the critical period of the depression and made financially stable. After leaving the Government, Mr. Matuszewski became Editor of the influential Gazeta Polska.

Hold to Riga Treaty

Few Poles in the United States still believe that the Polish Government can succeed in getting Russian recognition for the prewar frontier. In recent weeks the Polish Government has given up the pretense of considering the boundary recognized by the July 30, 1941, pact. Its various Ministers and the National Council now state flatly that they "hold to the Riga Treaty of 1921," and as already pointed out in this article, General Sikorski made his position clear on that question during his last visit in the United States.

[A recent Associated Press dispatch from London said that General Sikorski had postponed a projected trip to Moscow pending the outcome of what was described as "very delicate" negotiations over Russian-Polish problems.]

Stanch defense of Russian land and Soviet propaganda have won many friends for Russia, and it often is said in certain quarters that Americans must be "realistic" and accept the idea of Soviet domination in Eastern Europe. Maps have been put out by some publishers and organizations that show no Poland at all or only the mutilated portion which the Germans call the Government General. To these and to speeches and articles urging Poland to surrender all or part of its sovereignty, the reaction of most refugee Poles in the United States is one of protest.

The Poles want a strong Poland as the nucleus and largest state in a federation reaching from the Baltic to the Adriatic. They feel that it is a fact of history that the fate of all the small neighboring states is tied in with that of Poland. The Polish Government recently has stressed the need of such a federation. President Wladislaw Raczkiewicz made it a point of his last public speech, the National Council stressed it, and General Sikorski brought it out on every occasion while he was in the United States.

Stalin and Poles in Greeting

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—"The time is not far off when the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland will have driven the hated Hitlerites from their territories," Joseph Stalin said yesterday in a message to Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government in Exile here.

Mr. Stalin's message was a reply to congratulations from the Polish leader on Tuesday's twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Red Army.

Poland Denies Aims on Soviet Areas

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 26

The Polish Government in Exile repudiated yesterday what it called "malicious propaganda which accuses Poland of indirect and direct inimical tendencies toward Soviet Russia."

"It is absolutely absurd," the Polish statement said, "to suspect Poland of an intention to base the eastern boundaries of the Polish Republic on the Dnieper and the Black Sea or to impute to Poland any tendencies to move her frontier farther east."

The statement of the Government in Exile added:

"The Polish Government affirms that neither before the outbreak of this war nor during it has the Polish Government ever agreed to any co-operation with the Germans against the Soviet Union. In her relations with the U. S. S. R., Poland has not ceased to be ready to co-operate with the Soviet Union in the prosecution of the war and in maintaining friendly and neighborly relations after victory."

It declared that since the conclusion of the Polish-Soviet treaty of July 30, 1941, Poland "maintained an unchangeable attitude" on her frontier with Russia, holding that "the status quo previous to Sept. 1, 1939, is in force."

Soviet Paper Hits Polish Claim

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Vehement rejection of Poland's claim that its 1939 borders should be restored after the war is voiced in the Soviet Embassy Information Bulletin issued in Washington today.

Moscow's assertion that the populations incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1939 will not tolerate return to Polish rule is contained in an article by Alexander Korneichuk, a member of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. Its publication in the Embassy Bulletin for distribution in the United States adds weight to the view expressed.

Mr. Korneichuk refers specifically to the Ukrainian area of Eastern Poland which was incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic after the Russo-German partition of Poland in 1939, but his statements carry the implication that the White Russian area of 1939 Poland also must be considered as outside the frontiers of any future Polish state.

This White Russian (Byelo-Russian) area was incorporated into Soviet Byelo-Russia at the same time the Ukranian area was included in November, 1939.

"Only a hopeless fool can believe," says Mr. Korneichuk, "that Lvov and the population of the western regions of the Ukraine are waiting" for return of Polish rule.

Norway Remnant Of Jews Deported

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 26 (AP)—Reports from Norway say that another shipload of Jews—virtually the last in the country—had been shipped from Oslo to an unknown fate in Germany.

There were about 126 persons aboard the vessel, all of whom had spent the last two months in a concentration camp at Grini, near Oslo, the reports said.

As a result of similar deportations in recent months it was estimated that not more than 50 Jews now remain in Norway.

Overseas Waacs Losing Their Hats

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Feb. 26 (AP)—The Waacs are wearing overseas caps—but it's not just because they have come overseas.

It's because their American brothers-in-khaki are appropriating their smart Waac caps for souvenirs, Capt. Frances Marquis, WAAC commanding officer, explained.

"As each Waac only brought one cap with her," she said, "I had to have them issued overseas caps as the girls could not go bareheaded."

About 20 Waacs have lost their hats. Others won't wear them to places where they have to be taken off. They check them at dances given them by various Army detachments, but the hats continue to disappear.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Adams Exp (.45e)	5	5⅜	9¼	5⅜	
Abr&Straus 1g	71	39	37⅞	39	+1¾
Adams-Millis ¼g	2	26¾	26½	26½	+ ¾
Addressograph (1)	8	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	27	44⅜	42½	43⅞	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	18	4¼	4	4⅛	
Alleghany Corp	53	1½	1	1	
Alleghany pf xw	10	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	+ ¼
Alleg pf $30 ww	21	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
Alleghany pr pf	16	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ¼
Alleg Lud Stl (2e)	18	24	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
Allen Indust (¾e)	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	153⅛	153	153	— ⅛
Allied Mills (1e)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Allied Strs (.15g)	18	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	1	31⅞	31½	31⅝	— ¼
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	*1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	3	1½	1½	1½	
Amal Lea pf (1½e)	1	17½	17	17½	+ ¾
Amerada Pet (2)	1	76	75	75½	— ½
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	7	25½	25	25½	+ ½
Am Airlines (1¼e)	4	56⅜	56	56⅜	+ ⅜
Am Bank Note ¼g	12	12¾	12	12	— ½
Am Bk N pf (3¼	20	51½	51	51½	+1
Am Bosch (¼e)	23	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	10	34¼	34	34	— ¾
Am Br S pf 5¼	1	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	
Am Cable & Rad	17	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	80¼	79¼	79¼	—1¼
Am Can pf (7)	10	175¼	175¼	175¼	— ½
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	31	32¾	32¼	32½	— ¼
Am C&F pf 8.29g	1	66¼	66	66¼	— ¼
Am Ch&Cable ½g	1	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	*1	98	98	98	+2
Am Colortype .15g	3	9½	9½	9½	
Am Crystal S 2½e	12	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ⅜
Am Distill	1	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Am Export (½g)	*4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	37	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾k	3	47	47	47	+ ¼
Am&FP $7pf ⅞k	1	54¾	54½	54¾	+ ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	11	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	6	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Am Hide&Leather	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Am Home P (2.40)	6	57½	57	57¼	+ ¼
Am Ice	19	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (½e)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ¾
Am International	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Am Inv pf 2½	50	45	44¼	44¼	+ ¾
Am Locomotive	35	10⅜	10¼	10½	
Am Loco pf 1¾4k	13	89¾	87⅞	88¾	+1¼
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	6	14	13⅞	14	
Am M&Met (¼g)	12	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Am Metal (1)	2	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	30	9⅞	29¾	29⅞	
Am Pow & Lt	15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	12	25½	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	27	22⅛	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	91	8	7⅝	7⅞	
Am Roll Mill 20g	29	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Am R M pf 4½	1460	64	63⅝	63¾	— ¼
Am Safety Raz ¾e	6	13	12	13	+1
Am Seating (1e)	8	15¾	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	6	41	40½	40½	— ⅝
Am Sm & R pf 7	180	150¾	150¾	150	
Am Snuff Co (.60g)	2	41½	41	41	
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	12	23⅞	23⅜	23½	— ¼
Am Stores ½g	8	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
Am Stove (.30g)	5	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	4	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
Am Tel&Tel (9)	19	142⅝	142⅜	142⅝	
Am Tobacco (3a)		452	517⅛	52	+ ⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	8	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	70	138	137¾	138	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Am Viscose (½g)	10	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	31	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
Am Wool pf (8e)	3	66¾	66¼	66¼	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	42	5⅞	5⅜	5½	— ¼
Anaconda Cop (½g)	26	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	
Anac W&C 1½e	170	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	8	19¼	19	19	
Andes Cop (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
A P W Paper	14	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅜
Armour Illinois	127	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
Armour Ill pr pf	5	56¼	56	56	
Assd Dry Gds ½g	12	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
Assd D Gd 1pf (1)	1	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ¼
Associates Inv (2)	1	31	31	31	+1¼
Assoc Inv pf (5)	10	102	102	102	+ ½
Atch T&SF (1½g)	66	50¾	49¾	50⅝	+ ⅜
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅞
Atl Coast Line 2e	14	31⅜	30⅞	31	— ⅛
Atl G&W Indies 3e	2	25¾	24½	25¾	+ ¾
Atl Refining (.15g)	10	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	
Atlas Corp (¼g)	18	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
Atls Powd (¾g)	3	63	62¼	62¼	—1¾
Atlas Pow pf 5	60	117	117	117	—1
Austin Nichols	3	3	2¾	3	— ⅛
Aviation Cp (¼e)	216	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct (1e)	23	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	126	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	45	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Bagg&A pf2½k	20	46	45	45	— ½
Barber Asphalt	23	16	15⅛	16	+ ¾
Barker Bros (½e)	2	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil (.60)	42	14⅝	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	10	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
Bavuk Cigar (1½)	4	26⅛	25¾	26¼	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cream 1a	3	27	27	27	+ ½
Beech Creek (2)	9	28⅛	28½	28½	
Bell Airc (2e)	24	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	21	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	+ ¼
Ben I L pr pf 2½	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Best Foods (.60)	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½g)	12	61⅜	61¼	61⅜	
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115¾	115¼	115¼	
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
Black & Deck 1.60	6	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	14	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Bloomingde .20g	10	10	10	10¼	+ ¼
Boeing Airp (1e)	21	17¾	17⅜	17½	— ¼
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	4	47½	46⅞	47½	— ¼
Bon Ami A (4)	20	94½	94½	94½	+ ¾
Bon Ami B 2½	50	42½	42½	42½	
Bond Stores(1.60)	6	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ½
Borden Co (.30g)	4	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	10	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
Borson & Maine	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1.20	3	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Bridgeport Brass	8	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
Briggs Mfg (2)	25	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	⅛	½	⅛	
Bklyn-Man Tr	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas(1.2e)	12	13⅛	13	13⅛	
Brown Shoe (2)	2	37	37	37	+1
Brunsw-Balke ¼g	*6	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	101	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg	82	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg pf	180	85½	85	85½	+ ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	12	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Bullard Co (½g)	4	22½	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	3	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
Burling Mills .35g	25	23¼	23	23	— ¼
Burl M 2½pf 2½	12	54¾	54¼	54¼	— ⅝
Burr Add M (.60)	20	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	12	4½	4	4	
Bush T pf (6)	20	47	47	47	
Bush T B pf ¾k	150	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅞
Butler Bros (.15g)	12	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Butte C&Z (¼e)	18	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Byers pf 3.63k	100	75	75	75	+ ½
Byron Jack (¼g)	10	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ½
Calif Pack (1½)	8	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
Callahan Z-Lead	18	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec (1)	35	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
Campbell Wy ¼g	5	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ¼
Can Dr G A (.60)	12	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Can Pacific	158	7¾	7⅜	7¼	+ ¼
Can. C&O (5)	50	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl ½g	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Carriers&Gen 20a	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co (7e)	6	51½	50⅜	51½	+ ½
Caterpil Tract (2)	8	47	46	47	+1
Celanese Corp (2)	48	103⅝	103	103⅝	+ ⅝
Celanese 5 pf 5	60	170	101	101	+1
Celanese 7 pf 7	80	100	99½	100	
Celotex Corp (½)	16	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5	10	88	88	88	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	15⅜	19⅜	19½	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	11	3	2⅞	3	
Cent RR NJ	8	7⅜	7	7	
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	8	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Century Rib pf 7	10	102	102	102	+2
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ¾
Certain-teed Prod	7	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6%pf	650	41½	40	41¼	+1
Chain Belt (¼g)	1	18¾	18¼	18¼	
Ches & Ohio (3)	68	39⅞	39	39¾	
Chi & E Ill	17		4¼	4	
Chi & E Ill A .59e	39	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
Chi Great West	20	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 1¾e	46	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order ½e	5	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ¾
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	39	39	39	+ ⅜
Chi Rk Is & Pac	14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Chi R I 6%pf	12	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
Chi R I 7% pf	30	2¾	2	2¼	+ ¼
Chickasha Cot O 1	5	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Childs Co	36	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾g	18	74⅞	73⅞	74¼	— ⅛
City I&F pf 6½	10	101	101	101	+ ½
City Investing	10	26	26	26	+2½
Clark Equip (¾g)	2	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½	12	112⅛	112	112	— ½
Clev Grap Br (2e)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	+1¼
Climax Mol 1.20a	5	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Cluett Peab 2¼e	15	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola (3a)	3	100	100	100	
Colgate-P-P ½a	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
Col & South	100	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf	190	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Col & Sou 2pf	550	6¼	5¾	5⅛	+ ⅝
Colum Br A (.30g)	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Colum Br B (.30g)	5	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Colum G & El	38	⅜	⅜	3⅛	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	5	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
Col G&E5%pf5	10	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (½e)	19	13⅝	3	13⅝	+ ⅞
Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	34½	34½	34½	
Comi Credit (3)	13	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ½
Comi Invest Tr (3)	19	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	— ½
Comi Solvents .60e	37	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
Com'wlth & South	62	1⅜	¾	1	
Comw & Sou pf	6	42¾	42	42½	+ ⅛
Com'wlth Ed .35g	10	24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	*6	19⅜	19	19⅜	
Consol Aircraft	25	19½	19	19⅛	— ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½e	7	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	30	92	91¾	91¾	
Con C pr pf 6½	50	100	100	100	
Cons Copperm .45e	24	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	48	19¾	19	19	
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	— ⅜
Consol Film Ind	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¾k	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Consol Oil (½)	209	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	8	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
Container Corp ½e	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Consum Pwr 4½	190	97⅞	97¼	97¼	
Cont Baking ½g	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¼g)	6	31⅛	30¾	31	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Cont Motors (.15g)	78	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
Cont Oil Del (1)	32	31⅞	31	31⅞	+1⅜
Cont Steel (¾g)	2	23¼	23	23½	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	*2	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	260	42	41⅜	41¾	+ ½
Corn Prodcts 2.60	1	58	57⅝	57¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	10	179	179	179	+ ¼
Coty Inc (¼e)	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Coty International	2	1½	1½	1½	
Crane Co (1e)	18	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Crane cv pf 5	500	100½	100	100½	+ ½
Cream of Wh ¾g	2	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
Crosley Corp ½e	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Crown C&S ½e	14	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ½
Crown Zellerb (1)	4	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	50	91	91	91	+1
Crucible Steel (2e)	15	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
Cuba RR pf	30	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	28	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	1	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	30	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	50	49	49	49	
Curtis P pr pf ¾k	6	26¼	25½	25½	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	115	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	5	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¾g	7	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Cush's 7pf 8¾k	10	96	96	96	+6
Daviso Ch .60e	38	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Decca Records .60a	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Deere & Co 1.35e	59	31¼	30¼	31	+ ½
Deere pf 1.40	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	32	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	51	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Den & R G W pf	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Detroit Edis .30g	19	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	750	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Diamond M 1½	3	29½	29¾	29½	+ ½
Diam Mat pf 1½	1	39	39	39	
Diamt Motor ¼g	3	12	11⅞	12	
Dist Cp-S (h2.22)	*2	24	23½	24	+ ¼
Dixie-Vortex (½e)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
Dist Cp-S pf (5)	1	86	86	86	— ¼
Doehler Die C ⅜g	3	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	
Dome Mines h.80g	26	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ¾
Douglas Airc (5e)	6	64	63¾	63⅞	+ ⅛
Dow Chem (3)	2	134¾	134¾	134¾	
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	26	23¼	23¾	23	+1
Dunhill Internat	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	14	145¾	144	144¾	—1⅝
du Pont pf (4½)	3	126⅝	126¼	126⅝	
Eastern Air Lines	5	33⅞	33½	33½	+ ¾
Eastern Roll Mill	11	5½	5¾	5½	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak (5)	6	152	151	151½	— ½
East Kod pf (6)	10	179	179	179	
Eaton Mfg (3)	6	37⅛	37	37	+ ¾
Edis Bros Strs .80	6	13¾	13½	13½	
El & Mus Ind .06g	10	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 2½e	6	35	34½	34¾	— ⅜
Elec Boat (1e)	13	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	26	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	34	33⅝	34	+1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	21	38¼	37½	38	+ ⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	7	40¼	40	40⅜	— ¾
Endicott-John (3)	3	51¾	51¾	51⅜	
Eng Pub Service	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	2	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ½
Equit Office Bldg	124	12	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	46	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	199	10¼	10	10	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	7	43¾	43⅜	43½	+ ½
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Exchange Buffet	13	1½	1¼	1½	+ ¼
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	10	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	8	28¾	28½	28½	
Fed Mot Tr .10g	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Fed D Strs .45g	5	18	18	18	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	6	45⅜	45	45	
Firestone T&R ⅜g	7	28	27¾	27⅞	— ¼
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	
First Nat Strs 2½a	4	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
Flintkote (¼g)	5	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	
Follansbee Stl	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Food Fair Stores 1	*3	10¼	10¼	10⅜	
Food Mach (1¾)	4	44	43½	44	
Foster Wheeler	14	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ¼
Fost W 6 pf 1½	460	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	36	36	36	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	20½	20	20½	+1⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	20	98	98	98	— ½
Gabriel Co .10g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gair (Robt) (¾e)	31	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Gamewell ⅜g	3	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	31	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Gaylord Cont ⅜a	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Gen Am Trans (2e)	9	43	42½	42¾	+ ¾
Gen Baking (.15g)	9	7⅝	7¾	7½	
Gen Bronze	2	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Gen Cable A	4	12⅜	12	12	— ¼
Gen Cab pf 13¾k	80	82	82	82	
Gen Elec (1.40)	75	36¼	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	9	38	100	37¼	+ ¼
Gen G&E A	99	2¾	2	2⅛	
Gen Mills (4)	1	8⅝	89¼	85¾	+ ¼
Gen Mills 5pf 5	20	132	131½	132	+1
Gen Motors ½g	73	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	127⅝	127½	127½	
Gen Out Adv .20e	3	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Gen Out Adv A 3e	2	24	24	24	
Gen Prec Eq (¾g)	7	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30e	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	10	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 1¾e	15	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	
Gen Real & Util	147	1¼	1	1¼	+ ¼
Gen Refract 1.20e	9	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼g)	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Gen SC pf 1½	20	67½	67	67	— ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	9	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst (1)	2	17	17	17	
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Gillette Saf R pf 5	1	68	68	68	+2
Gimbel Bros	31	6⅞	⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
Glidden Co (.30g)	21	20	19⅜	20	
Glidden cv pf 2¼	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	5	12	12	12	
Goebel Brew (.20)	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Gold & St Tel 6	30	91¼	91	91	+1
Goodrich (BF) 1e	40	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	1	90½	90½	90½	— ½

Today's sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day's sales 1,777,290
1943 volume to date 40,084,986
1942 volume to date 19,969,861

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Goodyear T&R ½g	30	30¾	30¼	30½	— ¼
Goth Hosiery ¼e	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	95	1½	1⅜	1½	
Granby C Min .60	30	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Grand Union	3	10¼	10	10	+ ¼
Granite C Stl .35e	6	10	10	10	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40a	4	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2e	7	16	15¾	16	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	33	26	25⅜	25⅞	
Gt West Sug (1g)	4	26⅜	26½	26½	— ¼
Green (H L) 2a	10	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	22	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1½e	8	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
Guantan Sugar	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Guantan Sug pf	10	52½	52¼	92½	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	88	5⅞	5⅜

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s 47-43	100.26	100.26	100.26
1 4¼s 52-47	113.26	113.26	113.26
2 3s 55-51	110.9	110.9	110.9
1 2s 63-58	108.21	108.21	108.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	56	56	56
3 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Ala Pow 3½s 72	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	95¼	95	95¼
36 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	81½	81⅜	81½
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	72	72	72
8 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	68	67¼	68
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
28 Am & For PowPs2030	81¾	81¼	81½
12 Am T&T 3¼s 66	109	108½	109
5 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108½	108½	108½
46 Am T&T 3s 56	111	110¾	110⅞
21 Am obacco 3s 62	102⅞	102¾	102¾
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	100	100	100
5 Ang C Nitra deb 67	60	60	60
16 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68½	67¾	68½
1 Arm Del 5s 57	105½	105½	105½
9 Arm Del 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
2 AT&SF 4s 95	116	116	116
2 A&SF 4½s C-A 62	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
21 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
18 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	103⅜	103½	103⅜
1 Atl & Birm 4s 33	37	37	37
12 AC Line 1st 4s 52	89⅞	89¾	89⅞
123 AC Line cl't 4s 52	80¼	79⅞	80¼
29 AC Line 4½s 64	66¼	66	66
23 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	35⅛	35	35⅛
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	30¾	30¾	30¾
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	101¼	101¼	101¼
20 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
69 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	69½	69	69¼
47 B&O 85 st A	41¼	40¾	41¼
27 B&O 95 st C	45	44¾	44⅞
45 B&O 2000 st D	41½	41	41
123 B&O 96 st F	41⅛	40¾	41
76 B&O cv 60 st	30¼	30	30⅛
64 B&O 4s 48	68½	67¾	68¼
32 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	59⅛	58½	58½
127 B&O SW 50 st	50⅝	50	50¼
13 B&OTC 4s 59	54¼	53¾	54¼
36 Boston&Me 4½s 70	46	45¼	45½
42 Boston&Me 4s 60	77	76½	77
20 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104½	104⅜	104⅜
9 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	89	89	89
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
61 Buf R&P 57 st	42½	42	42⅜
163 Bur C R&No 5s 34	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
27 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	16¼	16	16¼
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	109	109	109
14 Can Sou 5s 62	85⅜	85½	85½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 70	108¾	108½	108¾
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	113¾	113¾	113¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	113½	113½	113½
1 Can Pac 5s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 Can Pac 5s 54	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	101½	101½	101½
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	93½	93½	93½
22 Can Pac 4s perp	78	77	78
4 Caro C&O 4s 65	110	110	110
2 Celanese 3½s 62	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	39	39	39
25 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
26 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	94½	94¼	94½
27 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	29¼	28⅝	29¼
8 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	40	40	40
6 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	74½	74	74
2 Cen N Y Pow 3⅜s 62	62	62	62
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	91¼	91¼	91¼
61 Cen P Thru Si L 4s 54	82	82	82
45 Cen R R N J 5s 87	25	24⅜	25
81 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	23⅜	23	23⅜
2 Cen R R N J 4s 87	22⅜	22½	22½
26 Certain-teed 5½s 48	99⅛	99	99⅛
3 C&O 4½s 92	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
2 C&O 1st 4s 89 R & A	119½	119½	119½
8 C&O 3½s 96 D	105	105	105
60 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¼	19⅞	20¼
18 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	80	80	80
33 CB&Q 4½s 77	72¼	71⅞	72¼
43 CB&Q gen 4s 58	92⅞	92¼	92¼
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	100⅜	99¾	100⅜
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	97¼	97¼	97¾
67 Chi & E Ill inc 97	38¼	37¾	38¼
5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	42	42	42
26 ChiGtWest 4s 88	73½	73	73½
15 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	77½	77	77⅛
26 Chi I & L 6s 66	87⅜	87¼	87⅜
33 Chi I & L 5s 47	32	31½	32
149 Chi I & L 5s 66	8⅞	8	8⅞
269 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	23	22⅝	22⅞
335 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Dr. Van Waters Urges Much Wiser Handling of Crime Problems In Postwar World

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 16

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, considered one of the foremost authorities on social work and juvenile delinquency in the United States, points out in the following interview the need for social reforms after the war. She came from California in 1931 to accept the position of superintendent of the Massachusetts State Reformatory for Women at Framingham.

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Atop a wind-raked hill, in a many-windowed brick building called the Framingham Reformatory, in Massachusetts, 450 women are "doing time."

They are "casualties" of the war, many of them. Not criminals, but rather the victims of crime.

Nor are such "casualties" confined to the Framingham hilltop. They are pack-jammed into every similar institution in the country.

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Framingham Reformatory, and one of the foremost authorities in the United States on female delinquency, can tell you about them.

"They're a product of the war, yes," admits the slim, gray-haired woman. "But the war produces no new kind of delinquent. It simply makes more and makes them faster."

Peacetime Neglects Appear

Dr. Van Waters finds at least one helpful thing about a war like this. "It calls attention to peacetime neglects."

People begin to ask questions, to demand answers. And that's good. Much improvement is called for in the handling of women offenders, Dr. Van Waters believes.

The law is not as lenient to the woman as to the man, she points out. For a moral offense, a woman may be given a sentence of five years, while the man only six months.

The man is a wage-earner. He generally has a family dependent upon him. The judge takes that into consideration. When it comes to a woman, he doesn't know just what to do, oftentimes, so he sends her to a reformatory.

Her crime may be only a minor one. "Just today," Dr. Van Waters told us, "a girl was brought in for stealing two ducks. Another was recently given five years for stealing a fountain pen."

By whom are they reported? She shook her head. "That's another thing! Oftentimes by those who do so out of spite."

Not that this noted criminologist would excuse the offender. But she sees that judgment, in order to be just, should not be based upon the deed alone, but also upon the conditions producing it.

Dr. Van Waters looked up at the pictures adorning the wall of her office, many of them photographs of former inmates—girls as bright and fine looking as your own sister. She knows that there is opportunity for great social reforms after the war.

She doesn't go so far as to say they're on the way yet. But they're needed and she hopes the war will wake us all up enough to do some of the things that will help to make the new world after the war more like the kind of a world we want.

When we tried to pin her down on the cause of delinquency, she smiled patiently at our ignorance. "You can't put your finger on any one thing and say, 'Here it is,' any more than you can reduce the success of a fine man to one factor.

"I've never known of a case of delinquency," Dr. Van Waters went on, "that wasn't due to the failure of several of the factors upon which the child normally depends for support or protection—the home, the neighborhood, church or school."

When it comes to reform, she believes you can start anywhere along the line. "A combination of one or two favorable elements can save the situation," she says.

Just what happens when there's a breakdown of all of these things we learned as Dr. Van Waters continued.

"Why, I get girls here," she told us, "who know no American history. They have no idea what the world is like. They don't know the prayers and hymns that are the common heritage of the American people. Don't know how to play games, how to cook, or even how to dress themselves properly. They've never been inside of a library, and don't know how to read a paper."

Eager to Improve

She sees the eagerness with which they respond to instructions, the interest they manifest in simple games, the pride they take in learning to do things with their hands. She knows there's hope for the solution of delinquency if we do the things that need to be done.

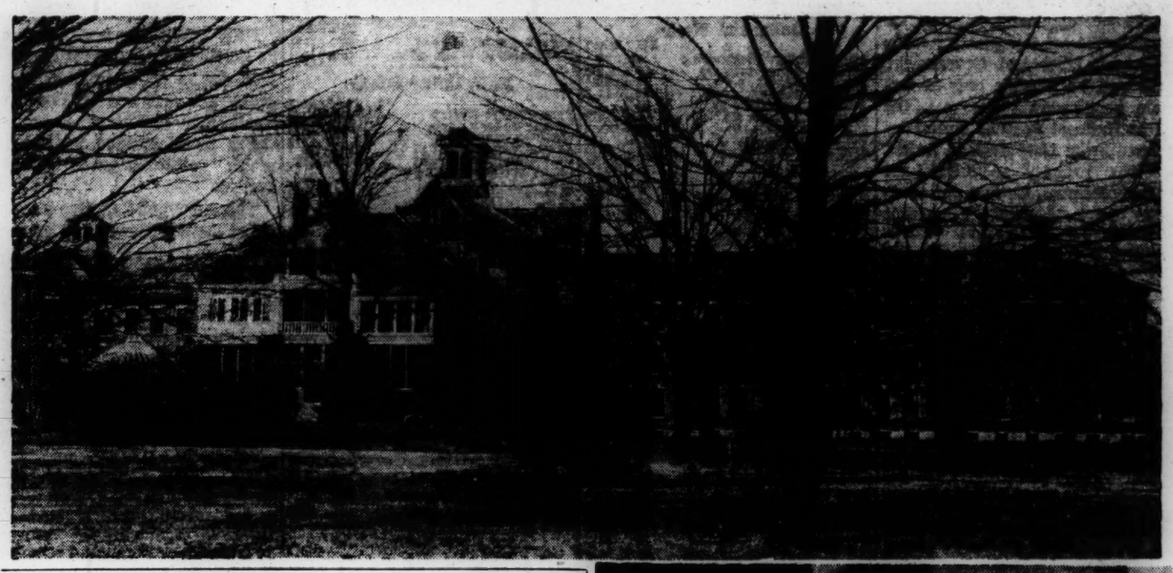
School facilities should be expanded to include special attention for the problem child, she believes.

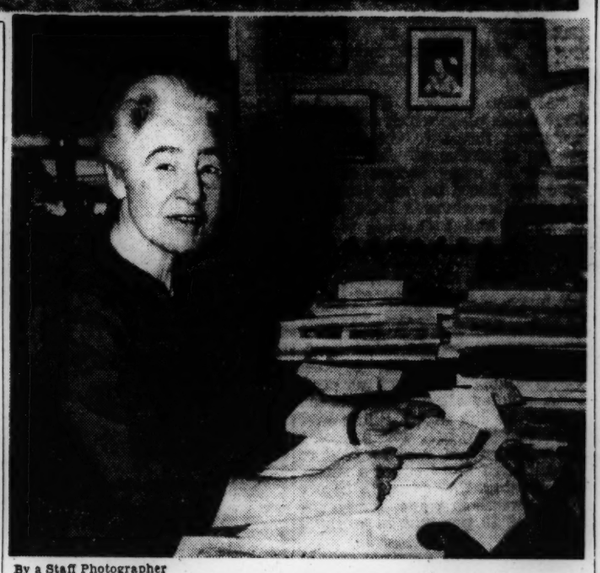
Churches can help. "A socially minded clergyman may often save the day by some constructive project within his church that will touch the imagination of some of these boys and girls, and prevent them from becoming delinquents," she says.

Parent education can be greatly extended. Individuals can help through such organizations as the Friends of Prisoners, affiliated with the United Prisoners Association. Members of this group visit prisons, take an interest in some one man or woman, befriend him or her, not only during the prison term, but afterward.

These are some of the ways in which a beginning could be made. It is the hope of Dr. Van Waters that that beginning may not be long delayed.

Sixteenth of 30 Articles





By a Staff Photographer

The top picture gives a front view of the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, Massachusetts. Below is Dr. Van Waters, Superintendent of the Reformatory, and one of this country's leading authorities on social problems.

Timely Suggestions to Help Stretch the Family Ration

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Next week we shall use our new point ration books for the first time. And, no matter how careful we have already been about using our precious stocks of canned goods, we'll be more anxious than ever to stretch the family ration.

How to do it? Here are several ways:

1. Of course, you'll use as many unrationed fresh fruits and vegetables as possible, substituting fresh fruits for canned and dried ones, citrus fruits for canned juices, and fresh vegetables for canned and frozen ones.

2. Stretch canned foods by combining them with other foods. A fruit-rice pudding makes a No. 1 can of fruit into a dessert for the whole family. Hard-cooked eggs combined with a small can of string beans and hot rice makes a welcome main dish.

3. Serve homemade soups often. Try bouillon cubes as the basis for quick soups, too.

4. Store leftover canned foods carefully in the refrigerator, cover them well. Use leftovers in combination dishes for new taste-treats.

And here are some point-saving recipes:

Winter Luncheon Salad
(An unrationed meal)

2 cups cooked, diced potatoes
½ cup coarsely chopped nuts
1 green pepper, cut in 1-inch strips
½ cup shredded or diced cabbage
½ cup mayonnaise
1 tablespoon prepared mustard
2 tablespoons sweet relish

Combine potatoes, nuts, pepper and cabbage. Mix mayonnaise, mustard and relish. Toss salad with dressing. Garnish with sections of two oranges. Serve on greens. Serves 6 to 8.

Winter Succotash
(Fresh vegetables combined with canned)

4 to 6 slices bacon, diced
1 small can corn kernels
1 pound fresh string beans, sliced and cooked
3 fresh tomatoes, quartered
Salt and pepper.

Brown bacon cubes in heavy skillet. Sauté corn kernels lightly in hot bacon fat. Add string beans, tomatoes and seasonings and continue cooking over low fire until beans are heated through and tomatoes are cooked. Serves 6 to 8.

Supper Salad
(A way to extend leftover vegetables and meat)

1½ cups cold diced meat
½ cup cooked diced potatoes
½ cup cooked diced carrots
½ cup cooked peas or string beans
½ cup French dressing
2 sweet pickles, diced or chopped
1 hard-cooked egg, chopped
½ cup mayonnaise

Mix meat and vegetables with French dressing and let stand ½ hour. Add pickle, egg, and mayonnaise. Mix carefully. Serve on lettuce or shredded cabbage. (Good with thin whole-wheat bread sandwiches.)

Eggplant Creole
(A winter delight)

1 small eggplant
2 strips bacon
1 medium onion, chopped
1 green pepper, chopped
2 cups fresh tomatoes, quartered
¼ cup diced celery
Salt, pepper, cinnamon
¼ lb. mushrooms, if desired.

Pare eggplant, cut in cubes and cover with cold, salted water. Cut bacon in small pieces and cook for a few minutes with chopped onion and green pepper. Add tomatoes. Season with salt, pepper and a dash of cinnamon. Bring to boiling point, add drained eggplant and celery. Simmer until vegetables are tender. If necessary, thicken with a little cornstarch mixed with cold water to a paste. Add mushrooms which have been sliced and sautéed in butter or margarine.

Baked Pears
(An unrationed winter fruit dessert)

Pare, halve and core large, firm pears (one per person). Place in a baking dish and fill hollows with brown sugar and butter, or chopped preserved ginger and ginger sirup, or chopped nuts, or cinnamon and sugar, or grapefruit or other tart marmalade. Cover the bottom of the pan with water. Bake, covered, in a moderate oven (350° F.) 20 minutes, or until tender. Serve warm or cold.

Just one Number 2 can of peas, lima beans or string beans will serve the whole family if you serve vegetable shortcake. So easy to prepare—and makes a good main dish, too, served with slices of hard-cooked eggs.

Vegetable Shortcake

2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup shortening
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup milk
1 No. 2 can peas, lima beans or string beans
½ cup diced celery, cooked
1 cup diced carrots, cooked
¼ cup vegetable stock
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
Mushroom sauce

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening. Combine egg with milk and add to dry ingredients, stirring lightly with a fork until mixed. Arrange hot seasoned vegetables in the bottom of a greased shallow baking pan. Add vegetable stock. Spread with butter or margarine. Spread batter on top of vegetables and bake in a hot oven (425° F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Turn out onto a hot plate with vegetables on top and serve with mushroom sauce. Serves 6.

Mushroom Sauce

1 dozen medium mushrooms
2 tablespoons butter or fat
3 tablespoons flour
1 beef bouillon cube
1 cup hot water
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
Few drops Worcestershire sauce

Sauté mushrooms in fat. Stir in flour and cook until browned, stirring constantly. Gradually add stock made of bouillon cube and hot water, stirring until mixture boils and thickens. Cook 3 minutes longer, stirring occasionally. Add seasonings. Makes 1 cup.

Vegetable Souffle

3 eggs, separated
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
¼ teaspoon salt
Few grains pepper
½ cup milk
1 cup chopped cooked or canned vegetables

Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Make a white sauce of fat, flour, milk and seasonings. Stir egg yolks into white sauce and add vegetables. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and turn into a greased casserole. Set in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 50 minutes. Serve at once with cheese sauce. Serves 4 to 6.

And These Women Also Serve

By Edrie Van Dore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not all the war workers are in factories, Red Cross workrooms, Defense Councils, or armed services. Not all of them wear uniforms or overalls. There are many who work long hours with no pay except the satisfaction that their work is necessary and they have a big job to do.

But their labors are fully as essential as those of the welder, the ship builder, the mechanic, the office workers, or the professionals. They are women whose talents and abilities are given to cooking, keeping house, and taking care of children, and without them we could not win this war.

Mrs. A. has five sons, the oldest in the Army and the youngest in the second grade. She lives on a farm and her husband works in a nearby war plant. Two years ago she took into her house a baby girl, and because the A.'s have no daughters they plan to adopt her. Last fall the Children's Aid asked Mrs. A. if she could take in three more children, all under six. Simply and efficiently, she did so. Then another mother, offered a good position in the profession she had followed before her marriage, was referred to Mrs. A. as a possible boarding mother for her own eight-year-old son.

Everybody Helps

She didn't realize that her child would move up to nine the number in Mrs. A.'s brood. But her son, heretofore lonely in his "only child's" existence, has learned much in his months with the A.'s. The household is business-like because it has to be run on schedule with everybody helping everyone else. But it is warm-hearted and overflowing with thoughtfulness, consideration, and love. If a little boy can't find his cap, he blithely wears another's extra one. All the boys help with dish-washing, farm chores, and watching babies.

Mrs. A. hasn't time to go to the Red Cross or do airplane spotting. She probably doesn't even realize how important her job is, feeding and washing and dressing those babies, sending the boys to school with clean handkerchiefs, packing the husband's lunchbox, writing to her son in the army and hearing the next-oldest one talk about going in when he graduates from high school this June.

Up the road from Mrs. A.'s little white farmhouse, only about a mile, live young Mrs. B. and her three children. The B.'s used to be summer people, but Mr. B. last summer got a war job in an airplane plant (he really is a teacher) and he lives in town during the week and comes up to the country week ends. Mrs. B. stays alone in the charming old country house with the children. She is accustomed to having domestic help but she accepts quite calmly the fact that there just isn't any. In fact, she says she likes to cook for the children, and she's had more fun with the third baby than with the other two, because she takes complete care of her instead of having a nurse.

Makes Best of It

Minor emergencies do arise when a mother is alone in a remote country house in winter. When an ice storm struck, with attendant loss of electricity, Mrs. B. casually and gaily made the contents of the water tank last a full week and did her cooking in the coal furnace. The children were very happy without baths, thank you, she said. And when Daddy came home on Saturday there was good food and cheerfulness for him as usual.

And then there's Mrs. C. She is elderly; her family is grown up; she is a prominent clubwoman. But there is a housing shortage in her town and she has opened her big house and heart to two factory workers and three business girls. All her bedrooms are rented at low cost, and they are comfortable, clean, and warm, with her best silken quilts and good lamps. She is interested, kind, and devoted to the welfare of her paying guests. She asks them on occasion to Sunday morning breakfast, she takes their telephone messages, she welcomes their friends. At an age when most grandmothers are willing to fold their hands, Mrs. C. has started a new career.

Better known as Mom, Mrs. D. for years has run a small tearoom. Came the war and demand for more meals. Factory workers wanted breakfasts, but Mom could get no help in the mornings. Undaunted, she arranged to serve breakfast anyway—a good one at a reasonable price. But the system is unique, for you go right into the kitchen, carry your fruit juice and beverage into the dining room, set the table for yourself (perhaps even carry out some dishes left on the tables), and come back for the cereal or eggs which Mom has cooked to your liking. You drop your coins of payment into a saucer standing on a shelf.

Mom gets up at 5 o'clock to have breakfast ready for the first shift of workers at 5:45. They all love her good humor, and there's a kind of camaraderie amongst them, so that they greet each other happily when they meet elsewhere.

These are some of the women behind our workers, our office staffs. None of them are working at their jobs for financial gain. They are one step removed from the man behind the man behind the gun. But they, too, are vital to our victory, and may we be as proud of them as they deserve.

Provide Simple Sewing Lessons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What grandmother was taught almost from her cradle—how to sew a fine seam, how to patch and darn with exquisite care—modern girls are having to learn overnight, under pressure of the wartime need to make everything last for a long time. But they needn't take up the needle untutored—two handy little books have come to their rescue.

The first one, called "Easy Ways to Sew and Save," takes you through all the intricacies of assembling a dress, with some of the most difficult processes simplified through illustrations. Instructions cover patterns, materials, equipment, and methods, in a step-by-step presentation to give courage even to a novice.

The companion book, "Make and Mend for Victory," may send you rummaging through closet and attic to bring out discarded clothing that you can salvage for current use by any number of clever feats. From this book you will learn: easy tricks for restyling or remodeling dresses; ideas for smart accessories; ways to make hats; secrets of cutting children's clothes out of men's shirts or jackets, and jumpers out of dresses.

The prosaic, but more-than-ever-important tasks of mending, darning and patching are also clearly detailed, with helpful illustrations showing how it's done.

These books, published by The Spool Cotton Company, cost ten cents each and are sold at dime stores.

U. S. Is Urged to Stand Firm On Postwar Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 26 — The American people must be on guard to frustrate any attempt to sabotage effective participation of the United States on world reconstruction and organization after the present war, according to Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, Editor of the American Historical Review.

"When the time comes to reckon the cost of another world war in blood and treasure and tears, it will be political suicide for any party or outstanding man to flaunt openly the grim, unwilling, decision that the United States has a stake in shaping and sustaining international institutions that promise security against international lawbreakers," Dr. Ford declared at the final session of the mid-winter meeting of the American Philosophical Society here on Feb. 20.

Dr. Ford warned that no matter whose voice represented this country at the peace table—that of President Roosevelt, Wendell L. Willkie, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, or Harold E. Stassen, Republican Governor of Minnesota—overtones of a "new Harding calling us back to normalcy and to hasty material and spiritual disarmament" will be heard.

"If we fail to assume the burden of freedom as we have assumed the burden of war, our children, as they march to new wars, will apply it to us."

Dr. Alexander Loudon, Ambassador of the Netherlands to the United States, recommended that the United Nations take control of all Axis industry for at least two generations after the war to prevent rearmament.

Oscar Halecki, Director of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America, characterized the "so-called new science of geopolitics—as "nothing but a myth" invented by the Nazis to solve nationalistic problems and "justify the Nazi theory of blood and soil."

World's First Motorship Sunk After Nearly 30 Years at Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An era in sea navigation came to a close with announcement by the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, Denmark, at its offices here that the motorship Selandia had been sunk by enemy action after nearly 30 years of sea service. She was the world's first ship driven by diesel engines.

Winston Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, called the Selandia "the most perfect maritime masterpiece of the century" when she put in at London on her first voyage in 1912.

Following closely after the sinking of the first diesel-motored ship ever to be built came the news that on Jan. 27 the RAF had bombed Copenhagen and almost completely destroyed the great shipyards of Burmeister and Wain, where the Selandia had been built and which were now being used by the Nazi invaders for building diesel engines for their submarines.

Was Launched in 1912

The Selandia was 7,000 tons dead weight, 370 feet long, 53 feet wide and 30 feet deep, 2,500 horsepower, and her normal speed was 12 knots an hour.

The launching of the Selandia in 1912 opened a new era in the history of modern shipping, preparing the way and making possible the giant ocean greyhounds propelled on the then new principle of the diesel motor. Ivar Knudson, head of the engine works and the engineers of the old Danish shipbuilding firm of Burmeister and Wain, were the first to modify and adapt the stationary diesel engines for the propulsion of ships. It was the faith of H. N. Andersen, Counsellor of State and head of the East Asiatic Company, largest ship owners in Denmark, in this revolutionary idea which was responsible for the contract to Burmeister and Wain to build the world's first ocean-going motorship.

After delivery to owners the Selandia made a visit at the port of London on her first voyage to Bangkok. When the trim funnelless vessel tied up at the West India docks at London, all the notables of the Admiralty and the great maritime interests of Great Britain crowded on board to view the new marvel of the sea.

Danes Are Congratulated

After days of inspection and banqueting and on the eve of the ship's departure, Earl Grey, Prime Minister, telegraphed to His Majesty King Frederik VIII of Denmark his congratulations "on the remarkable advancement in marine engines which has been possible owing to the courage and enterprise of H. N. Andersen and the East Asiatic Company, thus revealing once more the genius of the Danish nation."

The Selandia was used by the East Asiatic Company on its regular passenger and freight service in the Far East, covering 22,000 sea miles on each of her trips between her home port, Copenhagen, and Bangkok and other Far Eastern stops. All the ships of the East Asiatic Company were a familiar sight at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver, all of which were regular ports of call and had been for years before the opening of the Panama Canal.

In the 25 years which this pioneer ship sailed under the East Asiatic Company flag she made 55 round trips between Denmark and the Far East, with the loss of only ten days for minor repairs.

The Selandia was named after the island on which Copenhagen is situated.

U. S. Urges Action at Once On Plan for Postwar Trade

Continued from Page 1

ternational investment. And we shall both desire to increase the economic interchange between us and with others on the most fruitful basis possible. On all these questions we can talk usefully together as we have agreed to do."

The discussions will become even more useful as the Allies undertake to conduct them in the larger framework of the entire United Nations, he emphasized.

Undersecretary Welles stressed that there was no fundamental disagreement anywhere as to what the United Nations desired in their "freedom from want" category, but that differences of opinion as to the efficacy of particular policies existed "mainly because people are considering the question from different viewpoint or incomplete facts."

"If both parties had the same facts and considerations in mind, and if each knew fully the reasons behind the position taken by the other there would much more quickly be a meeting of minds," he continued. "This is true not only of individuals, but also of nations, and it suggests the need for joint as well as separate study of the facts."

Enlightened Self-Interest

"What the people of the United States are striving for, I am persuaded," Mr. Welles continued, "is exactly what the people of Canada are striving for. They seek the attainment of the noble objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter. They seek to achieve these ends, not because of any altruistic motives, not through the dictates of any theoretical idealism, but rather because they believe that the attainment of these objectives will be in their own self-interest—and I believe that in my own country we have learned through the bitter experience of the past quarter of a century that the most practical form of self-interest is enlightened self-interest.

"We have seen beyond the shadow of any doubt that a policy of international co-operation which far too many told us 24 years ago was a policy of suicidal sentimentality, was in fact a policy of advantageous hard-headed realism.

"Most of us have learned a great truth that is beginning to dawn upon the consciousness of many peoples in all parts of the globe, and that is that the real self-interest of one nation coincides with the permanent, with the ultimate, self-interests of other nations.

"For there is no people which will not benefit more by peace than by war. The preservation of peace and the practice of human tolerance must come to be recognized by every nation and by every government as the indispensable requisites of all peoples. Never again can humanity permit dictator demagogues once more to proclaim the alleged virile glories of war or the cruel falsehood that there exists a master race. . . .

World Relationships

"We have evolved here in the New World a system of international relationships which constitutes perhaps the highest achievement in the sphere of practical international living which civilized man has so far created. From the historical standpoint it is very recent indeed, but it has grown, gradually perhaps but nevertheless steadily, throughout the period of the individual life of the democracies of the Americas.

"It is a system in which the smallest state is just as free to determine its own destiny as the largest state. It is a system where the smallest state feels just as secure as the largest state, because of its knowledge that its independence and integrity are a matter of vital concern to its more powerful neighbors, and because of its assurance that should its liberties be jeopardized by aggression coming from without the Western Hemisphere, its more powerful neighbors will take the action necessary to repel that danger.

"Every region of the world possesses its own peculiar problems, its own special advantages, and its own inherent difficulties. We hear much of the age-old rivalries which have persisted in Europe and in other quarters of the globe. But I think that we of the Americas can say that if 22 independent democracies such as those which occupy North, Central, and South America—of different races, of different languages, and of different origins—can achieve the measure of progress which we now have achieved, toward a peaceful and humane relationship, and toward profitable economic co-operation, that same form of relationship can be achieved in all regions of the world."

Famous Prep School To Be Discontinued

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—Franklin and Marshall Academy, preparatory school established more than half a century ago, will be discontinued with the retirement July 15 of Dr. Edwin M. Hartman, principal for 46 years, Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College announced.

Dr. Horace R. Barnes, Board secretary, said no decision had been reached as to disposition of the Academy's two buildings, located on the F. and M. campus.

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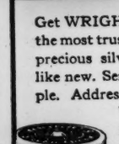

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KNOX SPREAD
Patent Applied For

1 teaspoonful Knox Gelatine
1 tablespoonful cold water
¼ pound butter
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup evaporated milk

1. Soften gelatine in the cold water.
2. Dissolve thoroughly over hot water.
3. Cut butter into small pieces and heat over hot water until soft enough to beat, *but do not melt the butter.*
4. Add dissolved gelatine and salt to the milk. Gradually whip milk into butter with a Dover (or rotary) egg beater or electric mixer until milk does not separate.
5. Add coloring, if desired.
6. Pack in dish or container and place in refrigerator until hard. Keep in refrigerator when not in use.

Note: For making 1 lb. spread with ½ lb. butter—follow same directions, but double the ingredients called for in the ¼ lb.

For making 2 lbs. spread with 1 lb. butter, follow same procedure as above, using 1 envelope Knox Gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, 1 lb. butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, and one large can evaporated milk.

Note: Fresh milk may be substituted for evaporated milk, in same proportions and following same procedure (using preferably top of a quart bottle), in which case you would soften the gelatine in milk instead of water. In making two pounds of spread, you would use 1 pint of fresh milk.

The above recipe may also be used for Oleomargarine.

Knox Spread is not suggested for frying, sautéing or greasing pans.

Knox Spread gives you, without loss, the vitamins and minerals of milk and the proteins of gelatine, in addition to the food value of the butter.

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Braves Figure to Give Hub Interesting Outfit

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although nobody seems to be talking about it, chiefly because the subject is still a little premature, it is a fact that the Braves are very apt to come up with a better than fair ball club in the next few months.

Even though the local National Leaguers have contributed such dependables as Bama Rowell, Bill Posedel, Johnny Sain, Sibby Sisti, Al Roberge, Tom Earley and Art Johnson to Uncle Sam's armed forces, Manager Casey Stengel still has the nucleus of an interesting outfit.

Tobin Back

In the first place, Stengel's pitching staff could be—very likely will be—one of the strongest in the league. Al Javery and Jim Tobin are coming back, and Hub fans are aware of the records these boys might have compiled in 1942 with a little better support in the field and at bat. Manny Salvo, too, should be a winner.

Lefty Gomez, of course, is of unknown quality. He won only six games for the powerful Yankees last season. However, the combination of a new incentive, plus the knowledge that this may be his final chance to stay in the majors, plus the possible advantage the larger playing surface at Braves Field gives a pitcher, might make the southpaw one of the comeback surprises of 1943.

Three Newcomers

Stengel also has Bill Donovan and Lou Tosts, holdover lefties, and Bill Barrett, George Jeffcoat and Nate Andrews—three newcomers with good minor league records. Bob Quinn speaks particularly well of Andrews, whom he picked up from Cincinnati in the Eddie Miller deal.

At the other end of the battery, the Braves are even stronger. In Ernie Lombardi, Clyde Kluttz and Phil Masi, Stengel figures to have the top or No. 2 catching staff in the circuit. Lombardi can take care of the experience—Kluttz and Masi the youth. Lombardi will be defending his N. L. batting crown. Kluttz, one of the outstanding rookie backstops a year ago, is a season smarter.

Outfielders

The outfield roster reads: Tommy Holmes, Max West, Chet Ross and a newcomer by the name of Workman. If Ross could shake off his 1942 injury, he would be a 154-game outfielder. Nanny Fernandez, who starred in left field near the close of '42, may be out there again.

However, shortage of infielders may force Stengel to put Nanny back on third base. Johnny McCarthy, ex-Giant and American Association star, will be at first; Eddie Joost, ex-Red at second, and Whitey Wietelmann at shortstop. McCarthy should be the best first sacker the Braves have played in years. Tony Cuccinello is around to fill in when needed, either in the infield or as a pinch hitter.

Despite the loss of Miller, the Braves will be stronger defensively in the middle of the infield than they have been for some time. Joost can perform a few defensive tricks at second base that Stengel's 1942 operators could not, and Wietelmann has never been slow to move around in the field. In fact, he can do a few things in the field that Miller couldn't and Whitey is a better team man.

Rangers Having Fun in Closing Stages of Race

By the Associated Press

It's too late for the New York Rangers to get anything but some fun out of the closing games of the National Hockey League season, but they seem determined to get plenty of this for themselves and their fans.

In their last two games they have played like the combination that won the 1942 championship. Last night they conquered the Chicago Black Hawks 7-4 with their biggest scoring spree of the season for the gratification of 8,750 fans at Madison Square Garden.

Rip-roaring Show

It was just a rip-roaring show, full of arguments and spotty hockey for the hopelessly last New Yorkers, but it was a stunning blow for the Hawks, because it kept them from going into undisputed possession of third place and endangered their own play-off berth.

While this was going on the Montreal Canadiens crushed the Detroit Red Wings 4-2 before a turnout of 6,842 fans in the Forum at Montreal, lifting the Canucks within one point of fourth place and keeping the Wings from breaking their first place tie with Boston.

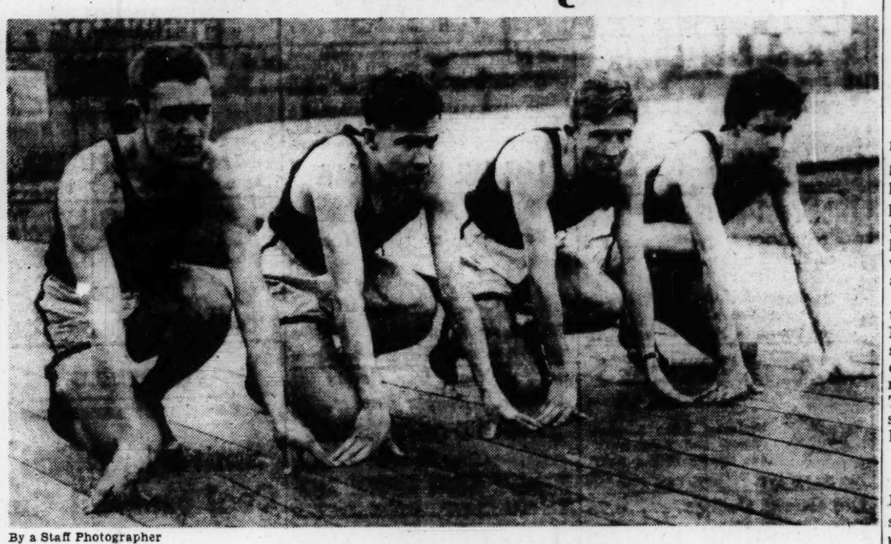
Detroit never was given much of a chance, because the Canadiens went to work in the first period with a pair of goals by Dutch Hiller and Toe Blake and prevented the Wings from scoring till the second chapter was more than half over.

Late Scoring

Then when the session was down to its final minute Manager Jack Adams of Detroit yanked his defensemen off the ice in favor of a force of live forwards—and the long chance bounced back in his face as Blake and Elmer Leach scored two Montreal goals within 19 seconds. Carl Liscombe fired a parting shot for Detroit eight seconds before the game ended to give the frantic fans a total of three goals in the last minute of play.

The New York fracas also included some rapid scoring in the closing chapter after the Hawks, who had lost only twice before to the Rangers this season, had come from behind to tie the score at 3-3. The Blue Shirts shot three consecutive goals, two of them just 10 seconds apart and netted another exactly nine seconds after George Allen had accounted for Chicago's last score.

Tech's Crack Mile Quartet



By a Staff Photographer

Pointing to Intercollegiate Meet

Oscar Hedlund's crack one-mile quartet, pictured above will next be seen in the Intercollegiate (I. C. 4-A.) meet at Madison Square Garden one week from tomorrow night. At the Millrose Games Tech defeated Colgate, Penn and Columbia in 3m. 29s., and took Tufts and New Hampshire in the B. A. A. meet. They are, left to right, Bob Meny, Charles Goldie, Dave Bailey and Art Bryant.

Around The Hub

Green Line Here

Dartmouth's outstanding line of Jackie Riley, Dick Rondeau and Bill Harrison is scheduled to bolster the Boston Olympics this Saturday afternoon at Boston Garden as the 'Pics face the Coast Guardsmen from Curtis Bay. They will not be able to play in the Saturday night game against the Cutters, for they will be winding up their college season against Army at Hanover.

Local college youngsters, as a matter of fact, will be used extensively by the Olympics as they head down the Eastern Amateur homestretch. Also scheduled for service this week-end are two Boston College players, Goalie Phil Carey and Winger Jim Edgeworth, while others may be invited to play with the 'Pics in future games.

Answering the demands of students, Athletic Director Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College announced today that athletics will continue at Medford as long as possible. "Naturally travel limitation will result in a discontinuance of any substantial traveling, but we hope to continue our intercollegiate competition with nearby colleges and service teams," Houston said. "None of the colleges with which we compete regularly has indicated it intends to abolish sports and not one of them has asked us to release it from any of our next season's schedules, football included."

Dick "Boo" Morcom, the New Hampshire track captain who won the New England pole vault, high jump and broad jump last Monday afternoon, has entered the National A. A. U. meet tomorrow in Madison Square Garden. He holds the I. C. 4-A vaulting and high jump crowns.

Frankie Frisch's Pittsburgh Pirate club roster reached the office this morning. It reveals, among other things, that the Buccaneers report at Muncie, Ind., on March 18 and breaks camp April 16. The only player of note lost to the Pirates is Burgess Whitehead, who is now in the Army. Frankie, therefore, should not find it a long season.

Briefs . . . Although Harvard will not be taking part in Eastern Intercollegiate League games this spring, most of its dates being played with local colleges and service teams, Coach Floyd Stahl is putting his players through the usual daily workouts . . . Dartmouth expects to take another Pentagonal League championship and also win its 34th straight game when it plays host to Army on Hanover ice tomorrow night . . . Last home appearance of the Dartmouth swimming team takes place in a meet with Columbia Saturday afternoon . . . Northeastern's cage team meets Connecticut at the "Y" tomorrow afternoon.

South Boston Boys Club is the site of N. E. A. A. A. U. championship swimming meet which starts at 7:30 tonight . . . Decker Orr of Harvard, the favorite, was to meet John Makepeace of Yale in the quarter finals of the National Intercollegiate squash racquets championships at New Haven today . . . In the first part of the hockey double-header at the Arena tonight, Northeastern plays Boston University. Then Tufts takes on Norwich . . . Two school basketball games of importance are billed for tonight, one between Lynn Classical and Chelsea at Lynn, and the other between Somerville and Medford at Medford . . . Scoring 24 points and smashing the gym seasonal scoring record, "Spud" Shapiro, a Tufts freshman, led his teammates to a 71-63 cage victory over Colby last evening . . . While their track team is in Providence running against Brown, Northeastern's hockey teams winds up its season by meeting Tufts on the Arena ice Saturday night.

Phils Pick Site

PHILADELPHIA, ((AP)) — The Phils will train this spring at Hershey, Pa., owner Bill Cox announced Thursday.

Tentative arrangements have been made for the players to report on March 21, he said. They will stay at the Community House.

Hershey, a town of 2,000 population in southern central Pennsylvania, is 94 miles from Philadelphia and 14 from Harrisburg, the State capital.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Di Maggio Has Gone

The disappearance of Joe Di Maggio over the big league horizon in an Army uniform brings to mind that along with a loyal young American with better-than-average physical talents and a desire to do his bit, Uncle Sam is getting one of the truly great ball players of the professional game.

That the Yankee center fielder was all-star hardly comes as a scoop. But did you ever consider how Big Joe laid the foundation for his quick rise to fame and fortune on the banks of the Harlem River?

A wide majority of baseball greats crept into the majors when no one was looking and with no one—except, perhaps, their family and pals—suspecting that they would ever attain the peak of stardom.

Raw Rookies

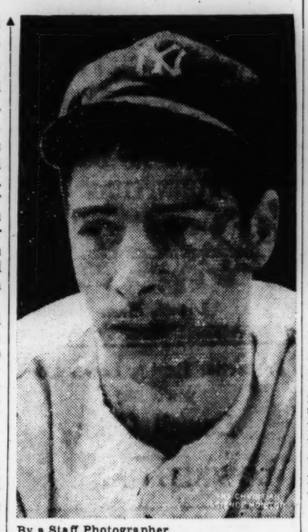
Babe Ruth, the home-run king, broke in as a pitcher—in fact, had to go back to the minors before making his letter in the American League. Ty Cobb was nothing more than a fresh kid out of the Sally League when the Tigers first spotted him. Washington picked up Walter Johnson as a semi-pro. Hans Wagner was an awkward boy with no mark of greatness when he first came up. Christy Mathewson had been a college star, but on the gridiron, not the diamond.

It was different with Di Maggio. He was tagged as an outstanding ball player—a ball hawk and hitter—long before he ever hung his clothes in a locker at Yankee Stadium. The East knew all about him as a star at San Francisco, and even after the New York club made the purchase, they left him in the Pacific Coast League for an extra season of schooling.

Hard Way

When big Joe walked into Yankee Stadium, therefore, he had his work cut out for him. He was a big leaguer—hadn't the papers from New York to California said so many times? There was no time for him to loaf around on the bench, absorbing the words and tips of the coaches and other players. He had to come through at the start, which in baseball comes under the heading of breaking in the hard way—the hard way in capital letters.

But Di Maggio did it, and that is one of the chief reasons why we remember him as a great player—a champion in the eyes of millions. That he could run and throw and think in the split-second manner of a star; that he could hit hard and in the clutch, all



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Di Maggio

contributed to his greatness, of course. But those of us close to the scene lift our hats just a little bit higher because of the way he first earned his letter with the leading outfit of modern times.

Hurry Back

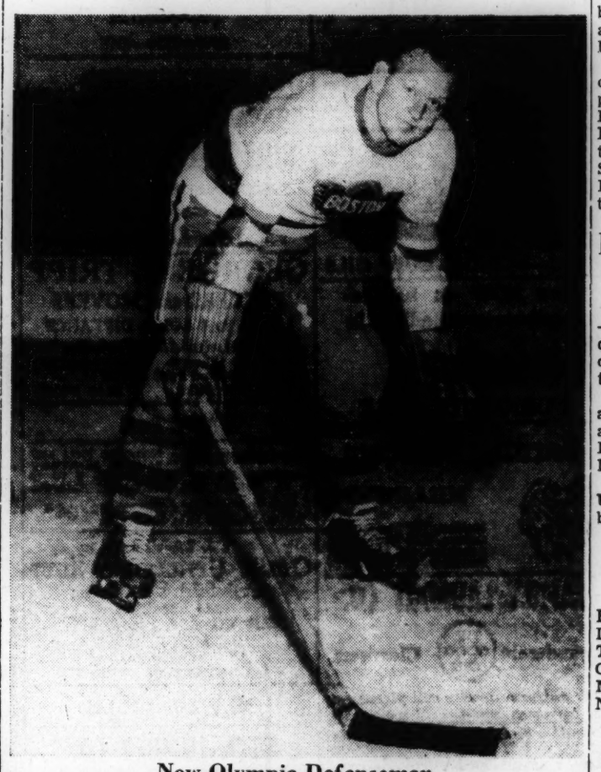
It is difficult to fathom the attitude of some people—those persons, for example, who delighted in booing Di Maggio. It all began, no doubt, that spring Joe held out and hindered New York's chances of getting a fast break in the pennant race. But the booing continued long after this incident should have worn beyond recognition. Last season the practice spread throughout the entire league, despite the fact that the big fellow was swinging along at a merry pace as a batter and fielder.

Could it have been that a lot of narrow-minded people were remembering that his parents came from Italy, a country which at the moment is not friendly to our nation?

At any rate, Di Maggio gave his tormentors the answer you expect from a champion—silence and more top-notch ball playing.

He had his faults—as who hasn't? Yet the fellow came through a lot of times in half a dozen years and on several occasions when he didn't have a bat in his hands. Let's send him away with a slap on the back and a wish that he'll be back in a hurry.

In Garden Debut



New Olympic Defenseman

Although Gordon Reid has played several games for the Olympics on the road, he will make his first appearance at Boston Garden when the 'Pics meet Curtis Bay Coast Guard tomorrow evening and Sunday afternoon. Reid was with the New Haven club of the American League until it disbanded for the duration.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Brimsek Heading for Service

Frankie Brimsek doesn't say much about it, but you sort of gather from talking with him that he will be glad when the present hockey season is over. Not only has this winter been the toughest he has ever had as a goalie, but he wants to join his brothers in the armed services as soon as he can.

Unless all indications are wrong, the reticent Czech from Eveleth, Minn., is heading for his third-all-star berth in five years, and this despite the fact that he has seen more goals go by than ever before. To date this season he has been scored on 157 times, a figure which literally makes him shudder.

Difficult Basis?

"If Brimsek has been scored on 157 times, how many goals do you suppose he has kicked out?" has been a frequent query of late, and some observers have stated that perhaps the Vezina Trophy should be awarded on the basis of the greatest number of stops rather than on the lowest goal total.

"That's not fair," Brimsek is quick to reply. "All of us other goalies won the trophy on the goal basis. Now let Johnny Mowers win it the regular way." (Mowers is practically a shoo-in for the award for he has been scored on only 102 times to 131 times for Toronto's Turk Broda, his closet rival.)

Scrambling Hockey

Frankie blames the scrambling type of hockey which is so pleasing to the fans for the great outpouring of goals this season. "Personally I don't like it," he said, "because I don't think a goalie has much chance on half the goals scored. I don't mind being beaten on a clean goal, but I dislike having the red light go on behind me when I haven't even seen the puck. Players mass in front of the goalies, pass the puck around, and while the netminder is bobbing and weaving to try to catch a glimpse of the rubber, bang—someone gets a goal."

In five years in the National Hockey League, Brimmie has been scored on 495 times, including play-offs. He has only missed one game, and that was last year when Nick Damore filled in for him one night. Of these 495 tallies one-third have been scored this season, which may explain why Frankie is not too happy over the whole thing.

Scrimmaged Harvard

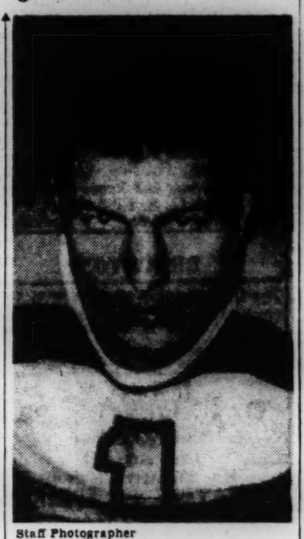
Several times this season the Bruins have scrimmaged Harvard in practice sessions in which the collegate rules were used. These rules allow passing from the defending zone into the center zone, and Brimsek would like to see them tried in the N. H. L.

"They would open the game up and make play faster to be sure," he declared, "but at the same time they would give more protection to goal-tenders. Defensemen would have to stay back of their blue line, and we would see more of two and three-man rushes, instead of ganging plays. Goalies would be able to see most of the shots, and consequently scoring would come down. You can usually handle shots when you see 'em."

Still Tied at Top

Despite the great number of goals scored on the Bruins this winter—only Rangers and Montreal have been scored on more times than the B's—the Rossmen are still tied for first place, and all over the league Brimsek is credited with being one of the most important factors in the Bruins' success. Brimsek, Johnny Crawford, Dit Clapper, and Bill Cowley—these are the names you hear most often, and they represent strength right up the middle.

New York Rangers won the N. H. L. championship last year, but look what happened to them when they could not find a dependable goalie. Where would the Bruins have been if they had had a similar problem? It's our turn to shudder now.



Staff Photographer

Frankie Brimsek

Cox Is Thrilled By Meeting With Veteran Manager

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26 (AP)—Big league baseball's oldest and youngest magnates, veteran Connie Mack of the Athletics, and new comer Bill Cox, owner of the Phils, met yesterday for the first time.

Cox described the visit with baseball's "Grand Old Gentleman" as "one of the big moments of my life."

They met in Connie's tower office at Shibe Park. Connie complimented Cox on his selection of Bucky Harris as manager for the Phils, then conducted Cox on a tour of the park. The Phils lease Shibe Park for their home games. It was the first time Cox had seen the diamond.

Formal Athletics To Stop at Bates

LEWISTON, Maine, Feb. 26 (AP)—Bates College today announced discontinuation effective March 1 of all formal athletics for the duration of the war.

There will be informal baseball and tennis but no track whatsoever at Bates this spring, according to Ernest M. Moore, Director of Aathletics.

An indoor track meet with the University of Maine March 6 has been cancelled.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	22	17	6	50	168	157
Detroit	20	11	10	50	136	102
Toronto	19	16	6	44	172	131
Chicago	16	15	11	43	148	144
Montreal	17	18	8	42	150	166
New York	9	26	7	25	133	207

Results Feb. 25

New York 7, Chicago 4.
Montreal 4, Detroit 2.

Curtailed transportation hasn't made much difference in high school basketball. Throughout the nation only five per cent of the schools have abandoned the sport.

Combine College Gridiron Squads Suggests Writer

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Remembering an occasion during World War I when Case and Western Reserve combined their football forces to play an Army team, Gordon Cobbledick of the Cleveland Plain Dealer comes up with the idea of pooling the material available at the "Big Four" colleges—Case, Reserve, John Carroll, and Baldwin-Wallace—to turn out one good football team next fall . . . Carrying the suggestion further, how about a big game between Fordham - Columbia - Manhattan, and Penn-Temple-Villanova? . . . Or an intersectional tussle of Harvard-Boston College vs. Stanford-St. Mary's?

Now that the freshman rule has become a wartime casualty, the athletic educators are running into further complications . . . It isn't enough to have one freshman class arriving in February and another in July instead of the customary September welcoming, but in Rhode Island they're trying to decide the status of boys who have entered college in mid-winter but are still required to complete their high school courses with June graduating classes . . . A couple of them belong to teams eligible for State high school tourneys and—well, they're still high school students.

New York board-track splinters who have been getting letters from Louisville reporting the feats of Pete Alicakos may get a chance to see him in action in the A. A. U. championships Saturday . . . The letters claim that Pete has brought his outdoor mile time down from 4:23 to 4:13.7 outdoors, has done 4:11.1 indoors, can run a half mile in 1:53 and high jump 6-feet-6 . . . But all hands were surprised when he entered the mile against Gil Dodds, Frank Dixon, etc., for none of his performances show in the record books and Dan Ferris's inquiries of the Kentucky A. A. U. brought the reply that they had no information.

Arch Ward, Chicago Tribune: "Outfielder Johnny Cooney, the new Dodger, and Commissioner K. M. Landis entered baseball the same year—1921 . . . The Commissioner, however, is a few years Johnny's elder."

The Fort Sheridan, Ill., basketball team, which recently knocked off the mighty Camp Grant outfit, has had a total of 37 players this season—and only two practice sessions . . . Lieut. Mike Brumbelow, former T. C. U. line coach, has taken charge of the nine-sport program at the Georgia Navy Pre-Flight School, replacing Lieut. Commander Russell (Dutchy) Smith, transferred to the Air Technical Training Center at Chicago . . . The Omaha Amateur Baseball Federation will pick the best managers it can find for sandlot teams this summer and then look for backers for the guys chosen . . . Thirty-eight basketball teams are being considered (some seriously) for the Garden invitation tournament, among them Murray (Ky.) State, Appalachian, Hamline, Arizona, and Pepperdine, which never have shown on the big time.

Tiger Captain

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Philip H. Paris, of Edgartown, Mass., has been named captain of Princeton University's hockey team, Coach Richard F. (Dick) Vaughan announced at the team's annual banquet.

He succeeds Charles E. Brown, who left college last summer for active service in the armed forces. Paris played left wing during the past season. He prepared for Princeton at Exeter.

First Chief in Line

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Albert (Dutch) Mele, slugging outfielder who paced the Syracuse Chiefs in their playoff berth drive in the International League last year, became the first holdover member of the club to sign his 1943 contract.

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That puts US on a "spot" . . . and we worry a lot . . . but there's one sure thing about it—We'll keep on doing our durndest!

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PROD. ASSTS. & SUPTS.: Mach. exp.	Arr
PROCESS ENGINEER: Ind. exp.	Arr
MACHINE DESIGNER: Local	Arr
DRAFTSMEN: Local & out of town	Arr
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CLERKS: So. Shore	33 base over $40
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(Continued from previous page)

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HARDWARE
26 Brattle Street Trow. 6760

Egan's Market
Strictly Fresh Eggs and Fresh Vegetables Received Daily
KIRK. 9300
EGAN'S MARKET
221 CONCORD AVENUE

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Airplane and Boat Models
Kits and Supplies
844 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CONCORD

CALL ACTON 202
Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.
For
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
BURNER SERVICE

DEDHAM

Geishecker's
New Line of Smart Frocks
Shirts—Sweaters—Socks—Ties—for Men
Smart Accessories
579 High Street Dedham 0819

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We still have a wonderful stock of 1847 Rogers Silverplate Chests of 52 pieces—$62.50 (tax included)
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Spode Dinnerware Dorothy Thorpe Glass
350 Main Street

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

FITCHBURG (Continued)

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

FRAMINGHAM

Warren E. Henderson
WALK-OVER SHOES
30 Union Ave.
Tel. Fram. 6306

KERWIN'S
X-RAY SHOE STORES
FRAMINGHAM at Allen's Dept. Store, Concord St. — *"Enna Jetticks" for Women*
NATICK 30 Main St. Next to Trust Co. — *"Bostonians" for Men*

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Buy War Stamps with what you save
SEW AND SAVE WEEK
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Conserve on Fuel with Rock Wool INSULATION
Free Estimates
W. H. CRANTON OIL CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5422

CARL H. WEBSTER
Printing
ESTABLISHED 1911
11 Washington Street Tel. 1211

Laros No-Ride
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
Peau D'Ange Slips, $2.25—$3.98
They're like money in the bank. Made of beautiful crepe finish that feels like gold slipping through your fingers, and they'll wear like gold, too. So buy these for a good investment.
PHILBROOK MacKENNEY SHOP, INC.

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's Clothing
302 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

New Girdles and Foundations from "Vogue," "Gossard," "Le Gant," "Practical Front." Also lovely pantie girdles.
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

FOR SERVICE MEN
Sweaters, Sox, Shirts and Utility Sets
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE MASS.

JUNKINS CANDY STORE
577 Essex Street
Next to the Waldorf
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES OUR SPECIALTY

FREE INSTRUCTION IN PROFITABLE SELLING
Would you like to supplement your family income by selling on commission famous Avon Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor! We will give you the necessary training.
MISS ILA DYER, 514 Bay State Building
4-5 P. M. or call 31496 for appointment

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0064
Nylon Hair Brushes from 98c to $4.50
Kemp Assorted Nuts ..... $1.10 lb.
Anniversary Mixture
Parker Fountain Pens, $5 to $8.75

PARTRIDGE'S
LUNCH BAR
Featuring Light Lunches
Soups and Sandwiches
40c Special Served Daily
1709 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0840-0841

Eve Carver Dresses 8.95
Hubrite and Demi Tasse Dresses ..... 3.95 to 7.95
ALL SIZES
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 Mass. Ave., opp. Arcade

It costs so little for Distinctive Feminine Apparel at
ALVIN'S Inc.
20 Waltham Street, Lexington

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Final Two-Day Sale of FURNITURE
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

The most complete line of Spring Suits in Northern New England
Cherry and Webb's

LYNN

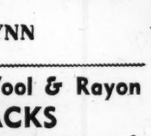
Women's Wool & Rayon SLACKS
Navy blue, brown, grey and teal blue. Sizes 12 to 20.
$3.95
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 2-3737

T. W. ROGERS CO
Sale of Gloves
$1.69
Values to 3.00
Pigskin, capeskin, doeskin, suede and some kidskin.

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Lyn. 2-3400
Use the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

MALDEN

MALDEN COAL COMPANY
166 Pleasant Street
Tel. 0494



COAL — COKE — GULF OILS
Save NOW on hard-to-duplicate commodities in
Joslin's
FURNITURE SALE

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
Our uniform quality will please you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

"Star" Get-Acquainted Special
2pc. Parlor Set Re-upholstered
Including material and labor $49.50
Chairs $19.00 up
STAR UPHOLSTERING CO.
273 Pleasant St. Malden 3301

MALDEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7788. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAST CALL WINTER COATS
SALE
Buy Now for Next Year
Gordon's
183 Pleasant Street Malden

For Your War Bonds and Valuable Papers
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Silver Storage
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge Everett Malden Stoneham

MEDFORD

"Medford's Store for Men"
Nationally-Known Brands of Men's Wear
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven Socks
Jockey Underwear
Fashion Park Clothes
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Closed all day Wednesday during fuel crisis.
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Thomas O'Brien & Sons
"Medford's Store for Men"
MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
547 MAIN STREET

WANTED
THE DEFENSE WORKER
THE AIR RAID WARDEN
THE AMATEUR GARDENER
to see our line of Work Clothing
PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
517 MAIN ST. TEL. MEL. 2613-J

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

PHONE YOUR ORDERS
MEL. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
• 0967—0380—0968

NEW BEDFORD

DUNCAN HINES *recommends*
GULF HILL RESTAURANT
596 Pleasant St., Opp. Library
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
Good Food—Well Served

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. LASell 4415
QUINT UPHOLSTERY SHOP
Reupholstering, Refinishing and Repairing
SLIP COVERS, DRAPERIES and MATTRESSES
All Work Guaranteed
340 BOYLSTON STREET

NEWTONVILLE

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Lumber of All Kinds
Storm Sash Insulation
Roofing Materials

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

JUST
Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street Big. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

Unusual Presentation
RAYON DRESSES
$2.98
In Gay Spring Florals on Light Grounds
SIZES 14 TO 52
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

FURNITURE WITH QUALITY BUILT IN
The kind this store has been famous for during several generations, is still available. Our enormous stock purchased before the restrictions allows wide choice for every room.
RICE AND KELLY, Inc.
W. F. Garrity
285 NORTH ST. DIAL 2-1374

"Have Them Cleaned Right"
SHALETT
CLEANERS and DYERS
702 North Street Tel. 5475

ENGLAND BROS.
Headquarters for
MEN'S and WOMEN'S WORK CLOTHES

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes—Shirtcraft Shirts—Interwoven Hose
273 North Street Tel. 7361

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Three pairs are enough ...If the quality's there.
- FLORSHEIM
- FOOT-PALS
- ARCH PRESERVER

REMICK'S

Automobile Sales and Service
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
50 Adams Street Gra. 4520

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1506

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3087. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save Money on Your SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
Nasher Manufacturing Company
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq. Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138
Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1940

WEYMOUTH

A. B. BRYANT & CO.
182 Washington Street, Weymouth
Family Marketmen Since 1876
QUALITY, SERVICE, VALUE
Telephone Wey. 0600

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE of All Kinds
See us for your Automobile Insurance for 1943
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

RADIO—*Buy Now*
we have in stock
GENERAL ELECTRIC—PHILCO
STROMBERG-CARLSON
Service On All Makes
HOWARD H. AMIDON
10 Norwich Street 5-1266

European Local Classified

BAKERIES AND CATERERS

FORFARS LTD., Hove. 123, Church Rd. 25, Western Rd.
Try our excellent LUNCHES and TEAS.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/- Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3 Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb 7348.

DRESSMAKING

ELIZABETH
Lower Parkstone, Dorset.
Dressmaking, Renovations, Dry Cleaning.

COAL MERCHANTS

CORRALL & CO., Ltd.
20, Ship St., Brighton Tel. 1008
117, Western Rd., Hove Tel. 1103
South Rd., Preston Park Tel. 2215

OUTFITTERS

WILLIAM HILL (Hove) Ltd.
Ladies and Children, Furniture, Furnishings, Linens, Shoes, etc.
Excellent Lunches and Teas.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE, SUSSEX—Comfortable refined room, with breakfast, supper, 5/6, or 35/- weekly. Gas ring and fire. Quiet, nr. shops, buses, gardens. Box W-1724, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms, 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel Hounslow 0264

POST WANTED

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
Executive, age 35, seeks permanent progressive and essential post; present control 1600 employees; sound knowledge modern personnel practice and ability to handle all labour matters with understanding and initiative. Box W-1722, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

England

BATH

Evans & Owen, Ltd.
Bath's Leading Store
FASHIONS FURNISHINGS and LINENS
Bartlett Street and Alfred Street

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	C	B	E	T	H
A	▨	E	▨	A	▨	O
R	O	D	▨	T	A	N
V	E	R	D	I	▨	E
E	R	I	▨	N	O	S
L	▨	C	U	G	A	T
	S	▨	N	▨	K	
P	A	R	I	S	▨	M
E	L	I	▨	W	O	O
N	▨	B	R	O	W	N
C	O	B	▨	R	E	D
I	▨	O	▨	D	▨	A
L	I	N	D	S	A	Y

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR LTD.
39, Carrs Lane, Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD.
Paisley Rd.
Tel. Southbourne 106
Bournemouth

Terrant's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS' BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2816

The Sole Agent for the Noted "K" SHOES is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

WILLIAM HARRIS
PRACTICAL FURRIER
Coats remodelled, cleaned, dyed, etc. Suits and Costumes cleaned, repaired, renovated.
29, The Triangle Tel. 6813

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2283 HOVE

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24433
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms Clifton. Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
HASSINGHAM 94 Whiteladies Rd. 21 Princess Victoria St. Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Jolly & Son Ltd.
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 33401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued from previous page)

Strodonia
SHAVING SOAP
Soothing after your hard day.
From all chemists and
STRODE COSH & PENFOLD
8 ADDRESSES IN BRISTOL

BROMLEY

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS of Bromley
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBRIDGE

High-Class Bakers Tel. 2062
W.H.Pratt & Son
Awarded Cups and Medals
Halifax Road Bakery Cambridge

CANTERBURY

S.W.Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

Franco-British Laundry
HIGH-CLASS LAUNDERERS
20a, South End, Croydon
Tel. Cro. 1901

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

EXETER

BARN CLOSE STORES
General Grocery
MRS. I. WALTERS
132, Sweetbrier Lane, Heavitree, Exeter

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Tudor Restaurant
- Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
- Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001

LEICESTER

Furs and Fur Coats
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE · LEICESTER

WILLIAM OLIVER
Market Street, Leicester
AGENT FOR
TRESS HATS

NEWTON ABBOT

Courtenay Restaurant
(THOMAS & SON)
BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Courtenay St. Newton Abbot.
Quality and Service. Phone 246
(Also Regent Cafe Teignmouth)

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

ENGLAND

PAIGNTON

A. E. Dey
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

G. A. NORTON

Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Phone 5686

A. P. Blackbeard
EXPERT FOOT FITTER
286, Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and Shoes Made to Order

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
59, High St.

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS COATS GOWNS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

SUTTON—Surrey

F. BUCKLEY
High Class Baker and Pastry Cook
37, Upper High Street, EPSOM

For
Curtain and Loose Cover Materials
go to
SHINNERS
of SUTTON
OUR SPRING STOCK CONSISTS OF
Short Coats, Costumes and Dresses.
Hats for Town and Country Wear
Pay Us a Call
WOOTTEN BROS.
26, Grove Rd. Phone Vigilant 8054

TORQUAY

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16, George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street)
Tel. 2481

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SPRING FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Whiteway & Ball Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
G. P. O. BUILDINGS, FLEET ST.
TORQUAY PHONE 2011

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

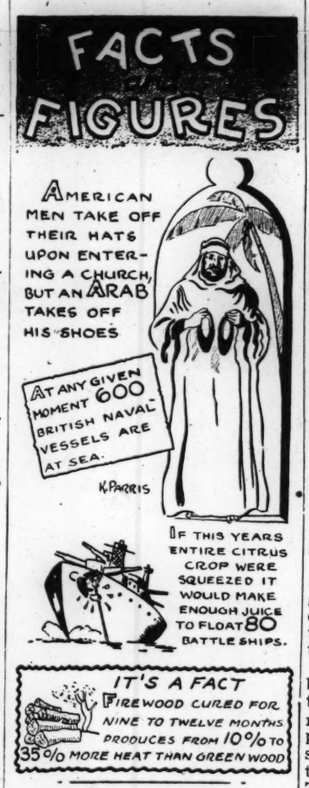
Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.


FACTS & FIGURES
AMERICAN MEN TAKE OFF THEIR HATS UPON ENTERING A CHURCH, BUT AN ARAB TAKES OFF HIS SHOES
AT ANY GIVEN MOMENT 600 BRITISH NAVAL VESSELS ARE AT SEA.
K. PARRIS
OF THIS YEARS ENTIRE CITRUS CROP WERE SQUEEZED IT WOULD MAKE ENOUGH JUICE TO FLOAT 80 BATTLE SHIPS.
IT'S A FACT
FIREWOOD CURED FOR NINE TO TWELVE MONTHS PRODUCES FROM 10% TO 35% MORE HEAT THAN GREEN WOOD

What Price Den?

To Men It May Concern: Webster defines a den as "Any snug and private retreat, as for reading." Does your experience bear this out?

I have a den.
A smallish den:
(About the size of Baby's pen.)

And in my den
The wife has stored
A broken chair, a shuffle board,
A radio of ripe old age,
A cunning, green, canary-cage,
Some shoes to give to our Red Cross,
Aunt Sally's weaving-frame and floss,
Baby's scooter, two pairs of skates,
(The extra pair for Son's playmates)
A picture frame no thing will fit:
I fail to see the benefit.

Skillfully stored—
That fact I'll grant.
(Can I get in? I'll say I can't.)

L. W. C.

Religion and the Army

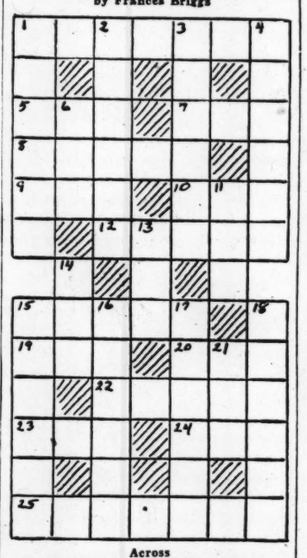
If you think all soldiers spend their time at honky-tonks, it might help revise your thinking to review records kept by chaplains who are responsible for the moral welfare of our men in the Army. They show that over 3,000,000 men attended church services last month. Many of these services were held near gun positions, which interrupted but did not stop the services.—Military Service News.

Daily Quotation

The fountain of tranquillity is within ourselves; let us keep it pure.—PHOCIAN

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Kingship for what Shakespearean character is predicted by weird sisters?
5—Fish pole is what?
7—To convert into leather.
8—Who composed opera "Falstaff"?
9—Assam silkworm (var.).
10—Numbers (abbr.).
12—What band leader is also famed as a caricaturist?
15—Cecile Chaminade was born in what French city?
19—What Biblical high priest was also a judge?
20—To court.
22—What is Andy's surname in radio skit of "Amos 'n' Andy"?
23—What is the chaffy axis on which kernels of Indian corn are arranged in rows?
24—What color predominates in a Ladik rug?
25—Who was author of "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight"?

Down

1—That which causes wonder or astonishment is what?
2—Who is Rowena's guardian in "Ivanhoe"?
3—Gourmands are fond of doing what?
4—What kind of man did Diogenes hope to find?
6—Over (poetic).
11—What wood was used for spokes, floor, and sills of "wonderful one-hoss shay"?
13—Who was Etruscan goddess identified with Juno?
14—What is chemical name for salt?
15—Graphite is much used for what (sing.)?
16—What is inked strip of cloth used in typewriter?
17—Those ready to engage in a fight on slightest provocation are said to be at ——— points.
18—On what day was Solomon Grundy born?
21—To be indebted to.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

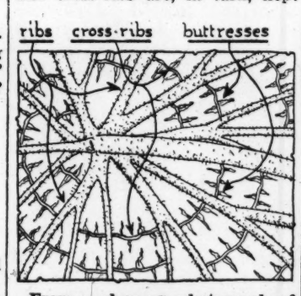
How a Lily Leaf Provided a Building Design?

Joseph Paxton, the designer of the famous Crystal Palace, destroyed by fire in 1936, is said to have given credit to a lily leaf for the engineering principles involved in that remarkable structure. In explanation, he pointed out that the gigantic leaf or pad of the great water lily of South America, the Victoria regia, is provided "with longitudinal and transverse girders and supports that I [the engineer], borrowing from it, have adopted in this building."

This remarkable water plant has more or less circular flat leaves as much as 7 feet in diameter. The outer edge of the leaf is turned up to form a rim about half a foot high.

The under side of the leaf shows an intricate system of ribs, or girders, as the engineer fancifully dubbed them, which radiate from the point where the leaf is attached to the stalk.

These ribs are narrow but deep, being about four times as deep as they are wide. To keep these narrow ribs vertical, they are supported by a network of short smaller cross-ribs running parallel to the circumference of the leaf. The cross-ribs are, in turn, kept



From a close-up photograph of the under side of the leaf of the giant water lily.

upright by buttresses attached to the under surface of the leaf.

The massive-appearing ribs, however, are actually quite light in weight, being filled with air tubes. But since tubes resist bending better than an equal weight of solid material does, the leaf combines remarkable strength with buoyancy.

Such floating leaves look as though they should be able to support one's weight like a raft. And so they will, if a wide flat board is first placed on the leaf to distribute the weight evenly. A large leaf of this giant water lily can, in this manner, be made to support a man weighing 150 pounds. And in one experiment a total of 400 pounds of sand were poured on a single lily leaf before it was finally made to sink.

—W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun

By Corka

"I hate to think what our electric light bill will be this month, signore."

Lend-Lease Balloons

Thousands of British-made lend-lease barrage balloons now protect the west coast of the United States.

A Verse for Today . . .

The words of wise men are heard in quiet more than the cry of him that ruleth among fools.—ECCLES. 9:17

Nation's Paint

Approximately 60 per cent of the paint made in the United States is going into direct war service in the Armed Forces or in their supporting agencies.

In Lighter Vein

Commissioned

Caller: "May I speak to the lady of the house, please?"

Maid: "There's no lady of the house any more, she's a lieutenant."—News and Views.

Must Be Impressed

Civilian Defense Head: "Furthermore, it is essential that all personnel should be impressed with the immediate probability of large-scale air-raids—and this is especially necessary when there is no immediate probability of large-scale air-raids."—Punch (C.).

Not Right

Austerity has an enthusiastic champion in a bus conductor encountered the other day. He looked at five passengers sitting on a seat designed for five, and then said: "Room for another there—you're all much too comfortable."—Answers.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A beauty counselor offers several tried methods that prevent the splitting of hairs. But, after all, why destroy a bureaucracy's fun?

Detroit News: No, Willy, this "point system" of meat rationing doesn't mean indicating the largest chop with the index finger and saying, "I'll take that."

Across the Sea

Canterbury, Eng.

Miss Emma Porter, of Canterbury, Eng., is an elderly lady who had her home bombed last June and was buried under debris for 11 hours before being rescued.

Her story was told in the newspapers and was read by another Miss Emma Porter, in America, who decided that she would like to do something for her English namesake.

That's why Canterbury's Emma Porter has now received a parcel of groceries and other gifts from her unknown friend in America.

South American Coal

Practically all the coal found in South America is within the borders of Chile.

Swiss National Museum

Can You Identify It?

It's an ancient Swiss sleigh and is perhaps more ornamental than it is useful. The design is a griffin, richly carved and painted.

NEWS ITEM— WASHINGTON:- TROOPS ORDERED TO HELP ON FARMS (HERE'S HOW THEY CAN HELP AND STILL KEEP UP TRAINING)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Hot Idea*

By Le Pelley

ONE NICE THING ABOUT FEBRUARY— IT'S SO SHORT.
IS IT?
OF COURSE! DON'T YOU KNOW THE RHYME "THIRTY DAYS HATH SEPTEMBER ?
"ALL THE REST I CAN'T REMEMBER..."
WELL, FEBRUARY HAS ONLY 28 DAYS IT'S AT LEAST TWO DAYS SHORT!
HMM.
COULDN'T THEY TAKE A COUPLE OF DAYS OUT OF JULY AND STICK THEM IN SOMEWHERE? THAT WOULD EASE UP THIS WEATHER !!
HOPELESS..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Can't Prove It by Me!*

By Rodgers

I strolled out into the kitchen this afternoon in the hope there might be a stray crumb or two left in my breakfast dish.
But, shucks, there wasn't a thing!
Why, from the look of that ol' dish you'd never have suspected what a whopping big breakfast it held just this A.M.
SNIFF!
And as a matter of fact—
You couldn't have proved it by the way I felt either!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Non-Stop Flight*

By The Hagers

Our hearts were filled with joy to see
The Terns. Their island now was free.

Old friends and neighbors, home once more,
In happy groups met on the shore.

A scout flew in. "Good news I bring!
The Pelicans are on the wing.

They'll not be back. The Chief has sworn
That his first stop will be Cape Horn."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Revolts—and Politics

Much can be said in support of the Congressional revolt against government by executive order. In overriding the plain intention of Congress in the matter of a $25,000 limit on salaries, the President threw down an open challenge to the legislative branch. Constitutionally, too, the Senate is now apparently on sound ground in passing the Bankhead bill, which nullifies an executive order that eliminated benefit payments to farmers from calculations of farm-price ceilings. But however much justification there is for Congress reasserting its authority, it should not cut off the nose of effective wartime government just to spite the President.

There are very real dangers in revolts that push the Nation toward inflation. The 78-to-2 vote on the Bankhead bill covers not only sturdy Congressional independence and honest conviction that farm prices must be raised if sufficient food is to be produced; it covers, too, such ugly things as demagogy, partisan politics, reckless desire for inflation and subservience to farm-bloc pressures.

Indeed citizens would do well to examine some of the "independence" of Congress. In this case Washington reports are today explaining that passage of the Bankhead bill means a surrender to the farm bloc that threatens defeat on the whole inflation front. Saying that it is only an answer to the Administration's surrender to labor on the 40-hour week is no adequate defense. If it increases the cost of living as much as appears probable, it will not only provoke new demands for higher wages; it will pinch millions who cannot get higher wages.

Similarly the revolt of Congress against "bureaucracy" should be carefully examined. Some of it is healthy. Congress should lay down basic policies and can properly object when administrators fail to carry them out, either wilfully or through incompetence. Congress rightly questions department heads and the Army on rationing, manpower and drafting. But when it exercises merely a negative authority there is danger that it will weaken rather than strengthen the war effort, which plainly is often not a matter for a debating society.

There was some natural irritation with the methods of Leon Henderson as Price Administrator, but Washington observers are generally agreed that the action of Congress in forcing him out arose partly from a desire for a "soft war" and did some damage to the home front. Similarly there may be grounds for dissatisfaction with Manpower Commissioner McNutt, but the reckless move in the House of Representatives to deny funds for the necessary work of his department looks like a Congressional attempt to dictate the appointment of executive officers. Likewise the McKellar bill has much more the aspect of a move to keep political patronage in Senators' hands than of an effort to improve administration.

Congress is riding a high horse just now. But unless it stops the political cavorting and hitches on more directly to the war effort, it will stir up another revolt—of the people against Congress.

It's What's Said That Counts

Britons have always—and rightly enough—set great store by their native language. But perhaps few of them will take over-seriously the concern of the worthy director of the British Drama League, who is worried because British children are forgetting how to talk "English," now that North American soldiers are quartered all over the rural areas.

It's all right to make phonograph records of the quaint country dialects of England, and to preserve them, but the Drama League gentleman should recall the speech of one of those North Americans:

> A soft Kentucky strain was in his voice,
> And the Ohio's deeper boom was there,
> With some wild accents of old Wabash days
> And winds of Illinois

yet in 1863 he spoke 265 words of the purest English ever uttered. That was at Gettysburg.

Probably, what counts is not so much in what tongue you say a thing, but what you say. And Anglo-Saxon has a way of enabling almost anyone, from the intellectual heights of Oxford to the prairie farms of "Hoopole Township," to get to the point quickly.

According to the joke books, the girls come in from the country to work for a war contractor whose daughters join the Land Army and go out to help put in the crops.

Servant of Humanity

The Red Cross is one of the "things a man can believe in." Shuttling like a bright needle into the dark fabric of war zones and prison camps in Europe and in Asia, it transports food, money, and hope—the latter in the form of bundles and the letters to prisoners. It has even succeeded at times in getting a little food delivered to the children of France and of Greece.

In Boston at the time of the Cocoanut Grove fire, the Red Cross emerged into startling prominence because it was able within an hour after the disaster to have its relief machinery in full operation. This was an emergency of which there was no warning whatever and for which there could be no special preparation. If there had been a weak link in the Red Cross set-up, it would certainly have shown up then. Far from faltering, however, the system worked with such smoothness as to reveal the Red Cross a uniquely strong and adaptable relief agency. Moreover, the powers of this compassionate organization have proved broad and strong enough to compass the worldwide demands of a global war.

Now the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross announces the opening on March 1 of its 1943 campaign for funds. Instead of fixing a goal comparable to last year's contributions, which totaled $204,390, it has set itself a quota of $3,005,500. Heretofore, the drives have been called membership roll calls. This year the emphasis is frankly on money.

Can it realize its goal? Officials of the Red Cross say that every indication points to success. The average man and woman is pretty well awake to the need of contributing. There is increased national income and, we venture to predict, goodwill sufficient to direct it into channels like the Red Cross.

Mud Always Dries Up

Mud—enemy of armies on the move—has not seriously slowed down the advance of the triumphant Russians in the southern Ukraine but if it should, by the same token, it must also impede the fleeing Germans who seek so desperately to escape the Russian embrace between the Donets and the Dnieper.

As long as the ground remained frozen, the advantage was with the Russian pursuer. His tanks could converge on a given point over the fields and disorganize even a heavily intrenched enemy. But when the ground thaws and rains fall—as they are now reported to be falling—pursuer and pursued alike must stick to the roads and railroads. Here the pursued has somewhat of an advantage. He can tear up rails and blow up roads and bridges behind him, and resort to all the usual artifices of impeding a pursuing force. Still, Russian workers are said to have "worked miracles" in the repairing of damaged rail lines.

Spring begins early in March in the southern Ukraine, and while it would not be surprising if the Russians advanced in that area no farther than the Dnieper, at this time, a transfer of offensive activities to points farther north might follow.

The ground will still be frozen for weeks in the vicinity of Orel, which even now the indefatigable Soviet forces are slowly encircling. Moreover, there are Bryansk and Smolensk, still farther to the north, which are sure to become objects of renewed attack. Indeed, Smolensk may well be the target of a major offensive since this is one of the most important cities remaining in German hands.

But, even if the Russians do not reach the Dnieper this spring, even if they are stopped short of Kiev, even if the Nazis retain the railroad center of Smolensk, the armies under Stalin will not have failed. They already have driven the enemy back 400 miles from his farthest point of advance at Stalingrad, they have captured and slain hundreds of thousands of the best trained troops of the Third Reich, they have hurled the invader back from the Volga and out of the Caucasus. They have effectually cut him off from the oil which he so urgently needs.

If spring mud brings to an end the winter advance, it is likely to be only a temporary respite for the Hitler hordes. The backbone of the great invasion has been broken. The Nazis have suffered an almost irreparable loss. The further advance of the resurgent Russian army is inevitable. The 1812 retreat from Moscow is being repeated.

Dear Mr. Petrillo: We haven't time to argue with you now, but when the boys come back, they'll want their records and their amateur bands. We're warning you.

The Bookshelf

The Problem of Strategy

When Maj. Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson set out to answer the question ARE WE WINNING THE HARD WAY? (New York: Crowell. $3), he, one would gather from his book, had certain convictions. These had to do largely with strategy. He felt that the war was not being conducted in the way it should be. He wondered if it was really sound strategy for the United Nations to attempt to defeat Hitler first, or if our primary task should be to deal with Japan. His decision was clear—our main danger stemmed from the Orient.

Major Wheeler-Nicholson is not alone in this view. He has on his side no small portion of public opinion. But, on the other hand, he has ranged against him Winston Churchill, President Roosevelt, and other leaders.

He calls for a realistic view of the situation, but in discussing that view he fails to take into consideration the serious effect upon Russia which such a change would involve. Has not Russia been insistently calling for a second front? Has not "the end of the beginning" of the second front which the Allied occupation of North Africa constitutes been of immense help to Russia in drawing off Nazi forces? Has not the American occupation of Dakar warded off at least the threat to South America?

* * *

No one wants to take the hard way in winning the war. Nor would anyone, with knowledge, desire to create the impression that there have been no mistakes or blunders in strategy and tactics. But only a very simple calculation is needed to show the immensity of the task ahead of us, and to that task perhaps the Allies are bringing a much better effort than Major Wheeler-Nicholson would allow.

It is easy to oversimplify, and to brush aside economic, political, religious, social, and racial complications as if they did not exist. It is also a simple matter to toss off the collapse of Singapore as if it were but a bit of British blundering, and to ignore the part that the unexpected surrender of France played in it. When France dropped her arms, French Indo-China was left wide open for an attack on the British flank in the Malay Straits. That should be remembered when one comes to decide what opened the way for the Japanese success in the South Seas.

Another point which Major Wheeler Nicholson makes with some vigor is the need for adjustment of our effort to the new status resulting from the rise of air power. By air power he does not mean bombing alone. The new role, he holds, "requires it to be capable of placing entire divisions of air-borne troops on the Eurasian World Island high above its heavily fortified shores and protecting island bases. It requires that air power shall succor, reinforce, and organize the interior resistance of that land mass, the resistance of the occupied countries, and the fighting Russians and Chinese."

* * *

He takes a case in point—Yugoslavia. Here he would use air-borne divisions for a variety of tasks. He does not show where we are to get these air-borne divisions.

If men are employed in building planes, they are not available to build ships. If they are busy building ships they are not free to work on the land. It is all a question of manpower. And manpower enters into strategy. Supplies must go to our partners in this great task or they will not be able to accomplish what they set out to do.

Major Wheeler-Nicholson presents an interesting case, and his view commands respect. He has had wide experience and speaks with authority. Nevertheless he leaves one with a sense of wondering whether the present Allied strategy is not far more likely to succeed than the new project which he so carefully outlines.

W. W. C.

Our Readers Say—

"Beveridge vs. Kaiser"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "Beveridge vs. Kaiser" in The Christian Science Monitor examines the question of social-economic planning and insists, in my opinion rightly, that this is inevitable one way or another. I also agree when you contrast as alternatives the planning of Henry J. Kaiser's speech with that of Sir William Beveridge's report to the British Parliament.

However, while you characterize the Beveridge plan for social security together with its larger concept of an economic general staff as a politically slippery road, you appear to think it feasible that Big Business, which you euphemistically describe as free enterprise, freed from governmental and monopolistic restrictions, can with planning and organization provide the jobs, goods and services which the public requires. The known facts do not appear to support your views.

A large measure of social security under government control has undoubtedly been established in Russia where economic planning has also been in operation for several years. It would be a little difficult to claim at this moment that either had seriously undermined the morale of the Russian people. On the other hand what evidence is there that Big Business could ever be freed from governmental or monopolistic restriction, which are an inevitable development of laissez-faire individualism, arising from the necessity of maintaining the profitability of industry against overproduction?

The Beveridge Report has aroused enormous interest in Britain and provided a first-class political issue. The full implications of the report are widely understood for Sir William himself has said that a necessary condition of its success is full employment which is only possible under a planned economy.

The British people will therefore, I hope and believe, refuse to leave their social and economic planning to Big Business which created the very conditions out of which this demand grew. They will rightly insist that the planning be by the people and for the people, and not be inclined to trust to promises and good intentions which have indeed proved to be a slippery road.

H. A. C. RIDSDALE

Newcastle upon Tyne, England.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Birds of a Feather

Down the Middle of the Road

On Housecleaning

By Erwin D. Canham

Americans are expressing a good deal of concern about Russia's future war plans, about Mahatma Gandhi, and various other matters of large if distant import. Of course we should not ignore such problems. But far more to the point would be concern and attention to the grave state of domestic affairs, as they affect the war effort. For things are not as they should be in the United States. The morale climate is disturbing. Selfishness and petty conflict, greed and heedlessness, are all too evident. These problems can be improved by Americans here and now. Our own house can be cleaned. What, then, are the problems?

* * *

A frank summary of the situation is printed in the current issue of David Lawrence's "United States News"—a weekly that cannot be accused of New Dealism or recklessness, and represents the work of a large and careful staff:

"At home, the situation is becoming chaotic, dangerous.

"On the one hand, there's the start of a mad scramble to get rich out of war, to dodge war service, to limit the war effort, to avoid any sacrifice.

"On the other hand, there's a growing struggle for personal power here; an internal official war that can have serious effects on the shooting war.

"As for the struggle for riches, the struggle to avoid service:

"1. It turns up in a farming-as-usual drive, in an effort to make of farmers a class not subject to draft, a class to which men in service would be returned; in an effort to take the lid part way off farm prices so that farmers will take more of what the traffic will bear in form of dollars.

"2. Then it shows in an effort to end control for salaries under $25,000 net after taxes, (the real top, under the Presidential order, is $67,200); to open the way to a gigantic grab-bag created from the billions of dollars now pouring out as this country gets ready to fight a war.

"3. After that, there naturally is labor pressure to break wage ceilings; a prospect of strikes, of more internal bickering and political maneuvering.

"4. It is glaringly apparent in the Congress drive to force the Army to take men of lower physical standards, to force drafting of older men, to try to make military men reduce the size of the Army they judge necessary to fight the war.

"Idea has suddenly taken hold that the war is won; that now is the time to wreck war controls, to put the military in its place, to kite wages, farm prices, salaries, so as to be in a better postwar bargaining position; that the country can afford a violent internal conflict even while fighting two foreign wars."

We need not agree with all of the foregoing summary but on the whole it does not seem exaggerated to one who has just returned from Washington. To the country, Congress's recent independence may seem like a salutary revolt from the long era of power by the New Deal. Viewed at close range, it is to an alarming degree just what Mr. Lawrence says it is: a welter of group selfishness and greed. On the other hand, the New Dealers and the civilian war administrators are involved among themselves in big and little feuds for power, prestige, and occasionally for principle.

* * *

Added up, at the very least the situation means the prolongation of the war by several months. It means the needless loss of American men at the front. It means a tarnishing of the high ideals and a tainting of the atmosphere of national unity which we had achieved a year ago. And with a political year ahead—a necessary Presidential election—it is profoundly disturbing.

I do not believe that the people over the country realize just how selfish their representatives in Washington have become. And yet the people have the answer. Only by unselfishness and sacrifice themselves can they convey to the national leadership—Congressional and Administrative—their imperative demand for these attributes in the war effort. Only by scrupulous personal honesty—as, for example, in the reporting of canned goods stocks or the limiting of private use of gasoline—can the people set standards which will be followed by their representatives.

This war is serious. It is far from won. Enormous sacrifices lies ahead. Military leadership must be supported. We should not have to fight a political war along with a military one. We cannot get into a winning stride unless we are absolutely united. It is regrettable to think that only peril—as in Russia upon Germany's invasion, or Britain under the blitz—may serve to wake up America from its dream of selfishness. It is up to all of us to create the moral equivalent within our own thinking of that kind of peril. For the threat of peril is actually there: the danger of separate peace, of military stalemate, of fearful loss—unless we wake up and make it an unreality by our own unity in action.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Ground of Our Confidence

We know now that when Hitler sent his troops into the Rhineland we ought to have driven them out again at once. I do not mean that we ought to have fought for every clause of the Treaty of Versailles; in fact, we ought to have modified parts of it a great deal earlier than that, and then perhaps Hitler would never have won his power at all. But though we are partly responsible for the opportunity which the evil genius of Germany has seized, we ought, as we see now, to have resisted that evil genius from the outset. Our failure to do this, and our failure to recognize the evil thing for what it was, had one chief cause. We had settled down into a comfortable enjoyment of life which sprang from, and could only be safeguarded by, a living Christian faith. We thought what we had learned to value must be prized by all sane men. When we find these things, which are so precious to us, despised by others, and look for the ground of our confidence in them, we can, in fact, find this nowhere except in God as Christ has made Him known.—From "The Hope of a New World," by WILLIAM TEMPLE, Archbishop of Canterbury, published by The Macmillan Co.

The Wide Horizon

A Friendship of Virtue

By Ralph Barton Perry

Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University

Excerpts From an Article in "Soviet Russia Today"

I have recently read a summary of our policy towards the Soviets since 1917, in which it is pointed out that we first tried to destroy them, then tried to ignore them, and then treated them as poor relations. To this list should be added the effort which some among us are making to treat them as a disagreeable necessity. It is time we passed on to a fifth and final stage in which we treat them as the great nation which they are, now animated as were we in the eighteenth century by a sense of their high destiny, and prepared to give their all for its realization.

My question, then, is not of what use is Russia to us, but what can we, of the United States, remaining true to ourselves, find to admire in Russia. One thing we, in common with all contemporary mankind, including enemies as well as friends, have already found—namely, their sheer physical courage. . . .

* * *

It is well for us to think of what they have sacrificed, and are prepared to sacrifice. We are sacrificing a little out of our abundance. We have not yet used up the accumulated fat of our prosperity. The Soviets have sacrificed from their need and their scarcity. Above all they have sacrificed hopes. They had been promised consumers goods and a better standard of living, when the Nazi threat to their independence compelled them again to postpone, perhaps for decades to come, the fulfillment of that promise. This sacrifice they have accepted with undiminished fortitude—so great is their faith in the creed which unites them.

But what of that creed? I assume that Soviet Russia is a socialist State, at least as socialist as we are capitalist; and that to those who are fighting for Russia today the socialist State is a step forward in the direction of that Utopia which they call communism, as our present capitalism is to us a halfway station toward the Utopia which we call democracy. Unhappily all these words have two meanings; the good meaning which they have for their adherents, and the bad meaning which they have for their opponents. These two meanings have little in common. . . .

I take the position that the real meaning of any creed is the meaning which it has for its adherents, for those whose hope it excites and whose efforts it directs. If we take these words in their sympathetic and constructive meaning then we shall have no difficulty in finding an underlying creed common to our democracy and their communism.

* * *

Here are some of its articles:

1. Respect for the dignity of man.
2. A continuing effort to improve the lost of the masses of mankind.
3. Such organization of society as shall enable each of its individual members to develop his human faculties and his individual capacities to the maximum.
4. Faith in the beneficence of truth, and the cultivation of man's intellectual faculties by education and liberty.
5. The creation of a universal culture through the advancement of art, science and religion.
6. Doing good to others not by patronage but by granting them the power to help and regulate themselves.
7. Preferring the mutual respect of equals to subservience or arrogance.
8. The hatred of war.
9. The continuing development of technology and its dedication to the improvement of the standard of living of all men everywhere.
10. The right of each nation to the control of its own destinies except in so far as this may disturb the peace of the world.
11. Such organization of the family of nations as may prevent war and facilitate their voluntary intercourse.
12. A sense of brotherhood and esprit de corps uniting all mankind.

I think you will agree that while a socialist or communist, capitalist or democrat, would find these articles abstract and incomplete, he would not reject them. He would add but not subtract. If so, then we can fight for them at the same time that we seek to supplement them. They can unite us against our Axis enemies, who have rejected them item by item. In uniting us abroad they will unite us at home. The less we are afraid of ourselves the less we shall be afraid of our Soviet friend.

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